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TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

For his blasphemies

Qaddafi is declared an infidel by ulemas

RIYADH, March 18 (SPA) — Col. Qaddafi of Libya has been declared an infidel, a heretic who misleads others into heresy and away from the straight path of God, according to a statement by the Grand Council of Ulema of the Kingdom Thursday.

The statement said that Qaddafi, who denied the validity of the traditions of the Prophet Muhammad—sayings and scoffed at the concept of the pilgrimage to Makkah, must be considered an infidel for his blasphemies.

"Such statements cannot be made by a man who respects himself, his intellect and humanity," the council said.

The statement, signed by 15 of the top ranking religious scholars of the country, decried the constant flow of insults and falsehoods beamed by Radio Libya against the leaders and scholars of the Kingdom, past and present.

"None has tried such slanderous attacks on the reformist movement of Imam Muhammad ibn Saud and Imam Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahab until the Libyan colonel shamelessly unleashed his broadcasting services, mindlessly and in a way that contravenes the religious tenets of Muslims. He dared to criticize the house of God and scoff at it and denied the legitimacy of a great pillar of Islam — the pilgrimage — with extreme impudence and malice."

"The council has carefully reviewed the blessings of God on this country and the vir-

tues generated by the movement, the adherence to the Sharia and the implementation of divine laws, which have resulted in widespread prosperity, stability and security, and the close relationship between ruler and ruled.

In addition, the country enjoys an unprecedented development in education, culture, economy, construction and social services. At the same time the government is helping other Muslims in other parts of the world by giving them aid, building mosques and hospitals which have won it their admiration and gratitude.

"The council also reviewed the hostile trends by certain envious and malicious sects, which see in this country an obstacle in the way of carrying out their anti-Islamic schemes."

"Leading among these is the despot of Libya Muammar Qaddafi who has vowed and dedicated himself to the service of evil and to spread chaos and create doubts about Islam."

"The council reviewed the phases of the man's life and his quick response to the elements of evil, envy, deception and treachery. He has been raving about matters hard to mention by anyone with a sound mind and good taste. This is revealed in his pronouncements and conduct inside and outside his country. He has denied the validity of traditions and scoffed at the pilgrimage, until he was declared an infidel by many supreme

(Continued on back page)

OPEC talks open today

Oteiba favors output cut

VIENNA, March 18 (Agencies) — Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) members will "certainly" have to cut oil production below 18.5 million barrels a day, OPEC chairman Mana Saeed Al Oteiba said here Thursday. Al Oteiba, who is also the United Arab Emirates (UAE) oil minister, said the cut "would allow the market to absorb the surplus and defend the base price of \$34 a barrel for Arabian light crude."

Speaking on the eve of OPEC's consultative conference that opens here Friday,

Thatcher faces no-trust vote

LONDON, March 18 (AFP) — The British Labor Party shadow cabinet decided Wednesday night to seek a vote of no-confidence against Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for over-emphasizing the importance of crime in the country.

The motion will be debated in the House of Commons March 25. It will accuse the government of "concentrating on crime to distract attention from the country's grave economic problems by focusing much attention on crime following new statistics which showed an increase in robberies and assaults, and because two young police were murdered last week."

Problems in Latin America

Lending banks find Asia a safe customer

LONDON, March 18 (R) — Oil-importing developing countries face mixed prospects in international credit markets in the coming years, bankers and economists say.

Most countries in Asia will continue to enjoy relatively easy access to private sources of funding, but banks will become much more circumspect in their lending to Latin America and will continue to lend on only a very limited scale to black Africa. Southeast Asia's political stability, abundant natural resources and excellent economic growth prospects will continue to make it an attractive area for lending banks.

Banks from the U.S., Europe and Japan aggressively expanded their lending profiles in the region during the 1970s, and bankers say competition in the area will remain high. The Asia manager for New York's Bankers Trust, John Harris, described the area as still "very under-lent", noting that total new Asian borrowings in 1981 were around \$25 billion, less than the \$20 billion borrowed by Mexico and Italy last year.

Bankers in Hong Kong, the region's financial center, said there were some question marks, however, including the rising threat of protectionism in the West for the export-oriented area and the ability of some countries to manage their debts. They cited South Korea, the Philippines and Taiwan, which all borrowed heavily in the 1970s, as growing risks with the banks still willing lenders, although on somewhat tougher terms.

Countries like Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand, rich in resources such as natural gas, tin and rubber, along with the industrious island-nation of Singapore, can still command the most favorable rates from eager private lenders.

Even India and Pakistan, which have relied until recently almost exclusively on concessional aid for development money, have emerged as favored customers in the private markets. Bank of America's Asian managing director, Iain McCowan Thompson, summed

up the sentiment of many lending to the region by saying that banks simply do not have enough Asian paper on their books.

Indeed, U.S. bankers predicted that lending to South America would drop significantly in future years, after the explosive growth of the area's debts in the 1970s. Bankers in Tokyo said many Japanese banks would have to curb future loans to countries like Brazil and Argentina because they had

China clearing deadwood

PEKING, March 18 (AP) — China's Communist leaders have embarked on a new revolution — a purge, peaceful so far, of the idle, the incompetent, the elderly, the corrupt and the disciples of the "Gang of Four."

It is an ambitious and risky campaign. Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping and his supporters are trying to drastically reduce and reform the world's biggest — and by many accounts, least efficient — bureaucracy of some 20 million people. That is akin to changing thousands of years of feudal paper shuffling and sinecures.

The first casualties were announced last week. The government said the 13 vice premiers would be cut to two, the 98 central ministries and agencies are being reduced to 52, and their staffs are being slashed 35 percent, from 49,000 to 32,000.

In general, ministers must not be over 65, vice ministers 60. Many veterans will retire but with privileges. Some will become advisers. Younger people will be retrained in a rotational system.

Official reports claim the streamlining is going well, that the opposition has been isolated and that retirees are mollified because they still will have cars, drivers and honors. Premier Zhao Ziyang said the reorganization so far has not caused disturbances or stopped work.

But the revolution is still in its infancy. And there has been no announcement of

who the two vice premiers will be. Foreign diplomats speculate that there is disagreement or uncertainty over the choices, although an actual power struggle seems unlikely. Government sources said the appointments will be announced within a month, and the matter should not be exaggerated. Diplomatic observers say they will indicate the success of Deng's endeavor so far and its prospects, his clout and whether he has to compromise.

Central government reforms were to be completed by June, but the time has been extended because of the enormity of the task. Communist Party and provincial bureaucracies will be cut, but the entire process is expected to take at least two years. Reform of the sprawling, inert central bureaucracy is necessary to raise efficiency.

These sources say punishment of rampant corruption, even execution of extreme offenders, is necessary to restore faith in the government and the party, which seldom attracts young idealists these days. The party's propaganda chief, Wang Renzhong, wrote recently in the journal *Red Flag*: "What's most important is that inside our party, army, government, enterprises and organizations, there are illegal activities, illegal imports, corruption, bribery and other evils. We still have not found even one province which does not have such problems."

Gold rush hits Kuwait

KUWAIT, March 18 (AP) — Urgent orders for vast quantities of gold and "a mass shift" from dealings in shares and securities were reported here Thursday as the government sought to control an unbridled gold fever in this Gulf nation.

"Hoarding gold is a mere freeze of wealth without securing any return or benefiting the local or world economies," warned Khaled Abdul Saud, chief government investment advisor. His statement apparently fell on deaf ears as dealers reported a scramble for gold buying Wednesday and Thursday, depleting their stocks and forcing some to stop selling certain weights of the metal.

Top leader of IRA defects

LONDON, March 18 (AP) — A top-ranking Irish Republican Army leader has defected, betraying 15 guerrillas in what British security authorities think is a major blow to the IRA, authoritative sources said Thursday.

The defector, in his 20s, is a "significant figure" in the provisional IRA one source said. A spokesman for the Royal Ulster Constabulary Police force, responsible along with the British Army for combating IRA guerrilla activity, confirmed the defection but declined to give any details.

Unattributed reports of the defection were

Yemeni rebels claim downing plane

BEIRUT, March 18 (R) — Guerrillas of the left-wing National Democratic Front (NDF) fighting the North Yemeni government shot down a U.S.-made F-5 fighter plane Tuesday, the third plane they had brought down this month, Arab diplomats said Thursday.

Earlier this week, diplomats said the South Yemeni-backed NDF had shot down two Soviet-made Sukhoi fighter-bombers with Soviet SAM missiles as the planes attacked NDF guerrilla positions near the border with South Yemen. The North Yemeni authorities have also reported fighting against the NDF.

On Tuesday, they said government troops had killed or captured many guerrillas, but gave no details.

The diplomats said the NDF recently offered a ceasefire on condition that North Yemen released some 4,000 NDF sympathizers and held a conference to draw up a national charter. The government appeared to have rejected the offer.

The diplomats said government troops had suffered heavy casualties in the fighting this month and wounded men were being flown to hospitals abroad. The NDF, also helped by Libya and Ethiopia, has been fighting the government intermittently since 1978, they said.

To train Secret Service agents

Maryland to have second White House, Blair House

By Loretta Tofani

WASHINGTON, March 18 (WP) — The U.S. government is planning to build a second White House on a tract of land in suburban Maryland.

Suburban Maryland also will get its own Blair House and Lafayette Park, which will be built across from the new White House. But the new versions of the historic federal buildings will not have chandeliers, or even rooms.

They will be Hollywood-style facades, built in Beltsville for use by the U.S. Secret Service to train new agents in the business of protecting the president and his guests. "Most of our agents work there (at the White House or Blair House) at one time or another on temporary or permanent assignment," said Secret Service agent Jim Boyle. "Each of those environments has their idiosyncracies and that's what we want our people to be familiar with."

The most serious attempt on a president in the White House area occurred in 1950, when two Puerto Rican nationalists attempted to shoot President Truman while he was inside Blair House.

The project, approved 5-0 last week by the Prince George's County Planning

Board, will cost the federal government \$1.6 million, according to planning documents. It is part of a \$10 million, 10-year project to expand the Secret Service's present training facilities in Beltsville. In addition to the building facades, the project includes a simulated shopping mall and a replica of a city street.

The White House facade alone will cost \$381,000 and the fake Blair House will cost \$56,000. The balance of the money will be used to construct Lafayette Park and the roads around the facades, the documents show. The Secret Service paid for the initial architectural study for the expansion from its overall 1981 budget, but full funding for the project has not yet been approved by Congress, said Bob Snow, assistant director for public affairs at the Secret Service. The project is being paid for by the Treasury Department — the parent agency of the Secret Service — and the General Services Administration.

Tex Gunnels, the staff adviser to the House Appropriations Subcommittee that oversees the Secret Service, justified the cost of the project this way: "We can't afford to have a president killed."

The idea for the Hollywood-style White House set was conceived about 10 years

ago, by a Secret Service agent in the department's training division. Several spokesmen said they did not know which agent had come up with the idea. Facades have been used for about 20 years to train police recruits, said FBI spokesman Lane Bonner, who noted that fledgling FBI agents practice shooting firearms next to replicas of a barber shop, laundry and a hotel at their training center in Quantico, Va.

Since 1971, Secret Service recruits at the Beltsville Center have learned their job by watching films of officials and dignitaries entering and exiting the White House and Blair House and practicing security measures at a mock shopping center in Beltsville, according to spokesman Boyle. They also receive on-the-job training at the actual Pennsylvania Avenue landmarks by other Secret Service agents.

But for the past several years, according to Boyle, it has been difficult to provide sufficient training on Pennsylvania Avenue because the number of recruits has increased dramatically, from several hundred in 1969 to 3,000 this year. "It's not feasible anymore to run them all through there," Boyle said.

Boost to local industry

Aba Al-Khail spells self-reliance goal

RIYADH, March 18 (SPA) — The national economy of Saudi Arabia will be strengthened by reducing dependence on foreign companies and at the same time by increasing support for national concerns, according to Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail, minister of finance and national economy.

In an interview with *Al Yamama* magazine appearing Friday Sheikh Aba Al-Khail said the government will double its efforts to Saudize jobs and services in the country's economy. It will train Saudi Arabians to occupy the main and most important positions so that recruitment abroad may be confined to lesser occupations only.

Aba Al-Khail said that the purpose of the massive petrochemical complexes in Jubail, in the Eastern Region, along the Gulf coast, and in Yanbu, along the Red Sea, was to turn the country from an exporter of crude oil only, to an exporter of petrochemicals, and petroleum by-products on which a number of other industries will be based. "The idea is to diversify the local industrial products and increase their scope and quality," he said.

Aba Al-Khail said that government expenditure on infrastructure services will be reduced but may be increased in other sectors like industry, agriculture and maintenance of utilities. Exports of crude oil will decrease while other petroleum-related products will increase.

"The government will guide the national industries and fix their priorities through licensing, loans, customs tariffs or exemptions and raw materials and equipment," he said. "We shall guide these industries in order to achieve the best results for the national economy."

Cuba missile bid irks U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 18 (R) — United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Thursday the Reagan Administration would not tolerate any stalling of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba.

Such a move would violate the U.S.-Soviet understanding that ended the 1962 Cuban missile crisis and resulted in removal of Soviet missiles from the Caribbean island, he said in a television interview.

Weinberger was responding to a speech by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev this week in which, Western officials said, the Kremlin leader seemed to threaten Moscow might put missiles in Cuba if NATO deployed 572 new missiles in West Europe as planned starting late next year.

"If there is any kind of threat of that sort, I would assume we would deal with it in the same way we did in the 1960s," Weinberger said. Asked if he was specifically threatening the same kind of U.S. naval blockade of Cuba that ended the 1962 crisis, he said: "No, I'm talking about whatever would be necessary to do not to have missiles in the Cuban area."

Weinberger described as obscure the warning in the Soviet leader's speech last Tuesday announcing a freeze on deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. "We don't know what he was talking about. It was a very obscure, ambiguous phrase," he said.

Brezhnev said that if NATO went ahead with its planned deployments, "this would compel us to take retaliatory steps that would put the other side, including the United States itself, in its own territory, in an analogous position."

Some officials said this was a broad suggestion that the Soviet Union might station medium-range missiles in Cuba or elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere aimed at the U.S. Moscow's last attempt to do so in 1962 resulted in a U.S. naval blockade of Cuba and eventual withdrawal of the Soviet missiles.



Muhammad Aba Al-Khail

The national economy is based on free enterprise, free trade and freedom to transfer wealth abroad. "This is not considered smuggling but merely a transfer of money within the context of investment conditions," he added.

The government is contemplating the formation of a committee made up of deputy ministers to follow up the government policy of encouraging national industries and to give them incentives and priority in government purchasing. He believed that restricting imports was a harmful device.

Aba Al-Khail said the huge volume of money deposited by banks abroad is due to the existence of a massive surplus which is not needed by the national economy at present. In any case between 1974 and 1981 the banks increased their loans to the private sector six times. Last year the banks accumulated deposits of about SR70 billion.

after an understanding was reached with Washington.

The understanding has never been fully defined by the two governments or spelled out in public, but its key provisions were that Moscow would not put offensive weapons in Cuba. In return, the United States would not invade the island, as it attempted to do at the Bay of Pigs in 1961.

Weinberger, criticizing the Brezhnev freeze announcement, said the Kremlin would be left with a major numerical advantage in Europe if NATO did not deploy the Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles. U.S. officials say the Soviets already have 300 mobile SS-20s, about two-thirds of them aimed at Europe, and an even larger number of SS-4s and SS-5s. NATO has no comparable medium-range missiles in Europe.

The White House earlier dismissed the Soviet announcement as a propaganda ploy.

Barre assured U.S. help

OTTAWA, March 18 (R) — The United States has promised to defend Somalia, on the strategic Horn of Africa, against outside attacks, Somali President Muhammad Siad Barre said Thursday.

He told a news conference he was very happy with his talks in Washington last week with President Reagan and leading administration officials. "They promised me they would defend Somalia from outside aggression and would also assist Somalia in its economic development," President Barre said.

He refused to disclose what agreements had been reached in Washington. "Some things have been agreed and others should follow," he said. President Barre was speaking after talks with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau before leaving for New York to meet United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, and Europe, for talks with government leaders in Paris, Bonn and Rome.

He said he was seeking political understanding and economic and military aid to help Somalia defend itself against outside threats, the main one of which came from the Soviet Union.

It was in the West's interests to help create a balance in the strategic area, President Barre said. "I believe we are in time to stop this ... strategic area being taken in hand by the Soviet Union." Somalia had no internal security problems and no external fears except the Soviet Union, he said. "We need friends' support to give us the means and capability to defend our country," he said.

President Barre said peace was threatened unless there was equilibrium in the region between the United States and the Soviet Union. "We don't feel it is in the Western interests to let the Soviet Union advance and take one country after another." He said Somalia had proposed talks to settle long-standing disputes with neighboring Ethiopia but did not expect a positive answer because the Soviet Union and Cuba had a presence there and were only interested in maintaining tension.

Canada has committed about \$8.3 million in aid to Somalia this year, including food aid and relief for the country's estimated one million refugees.

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3-day general strike called

Municipality in W. Bank dissolved; mayor ousted

TEL AVIV, March 18 (Agencies) — A three-day general strike throughout the West Bank was called for Thursday by the town councils in El Bireh and Ramallah to protest Israeli dismissal Thursday of the mayor and town council of El Bireh.

Shopkeepers in the two West Bank towns shut up shops in protest of the dismissals. Ibrahim Suleiman Tawil, 35, the first Palestinian mayor in the occupied territories dismissed for political reasons, was released after being taken in by military escort for two hours for questioning.

Tawil told AFP by telephone: "The Israeli occupier avenges himself on those who do not recognize the civil administration which he does not have the right to impose." The general strike was called for as of Thursday.

West Bank Palestinian mayors, anticipating Tawil's removal, had already condemned the move as a "decisive step in the de facto annexation of the West Bank to Israel." Protest demonstrations broke out in both El Bireh and neighboring Ramallah. Witnesses said soldiers moved in and arrested many young people. Telephone services in the region were disrupted.

Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf told AFP:

"I am not surprised by this decision of the Israeli authorities, but it will not make us recognize the civil administration." Tawil had been ordered to meet with Menahem Milson, head of the Israeli civil administration, replacing the military one.

Milson, who took office last Dec. 1, has been boycotted by almost the entire Palestinian population in the occupied territories. On Monday, Tawil made public his refusal to meet with Milson and notified Defense Minister Ariel Sharon.

Since Monday, West Bank and Gaza Palestinian mayors, who have supported the mayor of El Bireh, have said they were afraid of being dismissed themselves. Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij said: "The Israeli government is denying West Bank residents the right to take care of their own business" and "the Israeli decision will increase tension in the occupied territories."

An Israeli Defense Ministry spokesman said Thursday in a communiqué: "For several months, the municipality of El Bireh has refused all contact with the civil government of the occupied West Bank on matters concerning the town."

Quit village leagues, PLO says

BEIRUT, March 18 (AFP) — Khalil Wazir deputy commander in chief of the Palestine resistance forces, Thursday denounced the "village league" organization set up by Israel in the West Bank as part of its Palestinian autonomy plans. Al Wazir, in a speech over the Voice of Palestine Radio, urged those who had already joined the organization to "return to the ranks of the Palestinian nation."

The speech was the first official Palestinian reaction since Jordan condemned the league and threatened prosecution of members for high treason unless they resigned within one month.

Ten persons have now resigned from the league, which according to reports from Israel has between 200 to 300 members.

Al Wazir said the Jordanian ultimatum was issued after a lengthy meeting of the Jordan-Palestinian Joint Commission. Al Wazir, who belongs to Al Fateh and who goes under the name of Abu Jihad, also praised "leaders of municipalities" and "patriots" who refused to collaborate with the "so-called civil administration in the occupied territories."

Clashes break out between Afghan troops

ISLAMABAD, March 18 (AFP) — Clashes broke out between soldiers of two Afghan Army divisions near Kabul, the capital, Wednesday, according to an Afghan Islamic resistance fighter in Peshawar.

Lorry drivers coming from Kabul had reported seeing the fighting some miles outside Kabul between troops of the 81st division stationed at Karga and troops from the seventh division based in Rishkhor.

The spokesman belonging to the group of Mollah Yunes Khales, said the drivers claimed that aviation had intervened in the fighting. There was no independent confirmation of the incidents.

The Afghan Communist Party is divided into two factions: the strongly nationalist and independent faction and pro-Soviet Parcham faction of President Babrak Karmal.

Italy to send minesweepers to Sinai force

ROME, March 18 (Agencies) — Premier Giovanni Spadolini's five-party coalition cabinet Thursday formally decided to dispatch three minesweepers with 90 men as Italy's contingent to the Sinai peacekeeping force.

The naval force will be under the command of Cmdr. Angelo Miniussi. Italy, along with Britain, France and the Netherlands among European countries are sending contingents to patrol the Sinai after Israel completes its withdrawal from the occupied areas April 25.

The cabinet decision must be approved by parliament where it is expected to come under Communist opposition.

Farouk Kaddumi, the PLO's No. 2 has protested the Italian move at a meeting with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo here Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Fijian infantrymen Thursday joined the multi-national peacekeeping force. Some 469 Fijians arrived to serve with the force.

More than half the 2,600-strong Multi-National Force and Observers (MFO) has now moved into two camps in Sinai.

To ward off Soviet threat

Qaboos says West must help solve M.E. problem

LONDON, March 18 (AP) — An Arab leader said Wednesday that the Western powers must help solve the problem of the Middle East and the Palestinians if they want to remove a constant threat to peace and the "interference in the Arab world of the forces of Soviet imperialism."

On the second day of his state visit to Britain, the Omani ruler Sultan Qaboos bin Said told a mansion house banquet that a solution to Middle East instability is of vital national interest to Britain and other Western powers.

A "peaceful and honorable solution to the intolerable plight" of the Palestinians is imperative in the interests of justice and common humanity, Sultan Qaboos said, accusing the Soviet Union of exploiting the situation "for its own ends."

At the banquet hosted by Sir Christopher Leaver, Lord Mayor of London, Sultan Qaboos told business leaders that Western countries must work together to produce a "concerted and effective policy toward the Middle East, which will carry real conviction and encouragement to its friends there and be a deterrent to those who seek to promote its instability."

Numeiri says

Libya smuggling arms into Sudan

KHARTOUM, March 18 (AP) — President Jaffar Numeiri accused Libya Wednesday of smuggling arms and explosives into Sudan for subversive purposes through the two countries' joint borders.

He expressed suspicion meanwhile that Ethiopia is collaborating with Libya in this regard although he withheld outright accusation pending clarification from the regime of Addis Ababa. "Maybe they (the Libyans) are using Ethiopian land or Ethiopian Airlines as well," Numeiri said. "But I can't confirm that Ethiopia is doing this," he added.

"I cannot say that Ethiopia is involved now. We are trying to get in touch with the Ethiopian government to see whether it is involved," Numeiri told a news conference here.

But Libya "is ready to do anything, they are capable, they have the money," Numeiri said referring to the large income Libya gets from its oil exports.

Rajavi requests ILO to probe Iran repression

PARIS, March 18 (R) — Massoud Rajavi, exiled leader of Iran's left-wing People's Mujahedin movement, said Thursday he had asked the International Labor Organization (ILO) to send a mission to Iran to investigate the arrest and execution of workers there.

Rajavi, who fled to Paris with former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr in July last year, said in a statement that he had sent a letter to Francis Blanchard, secretary of the Geneva-based ILO. He detailed a number of cases where striking workers at several factories had been detained and then executed by the authorities.

Among these, three striking workers from the General Motors plant in Iran were executed in January, he said. Some 1,600 workers were dismissed from another factory and five who were found to be Mujahedin followers were executed, he added.

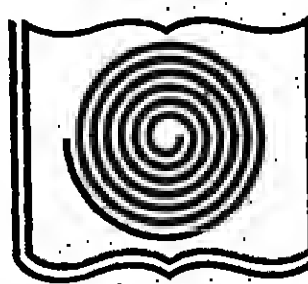
Rajavi said strikes at a cement factory, an oil refinery and a car manufacturing plant had been severely repressed with an unknown number of workers executed and many others arrested.

18 killed in raid on Kurdish village

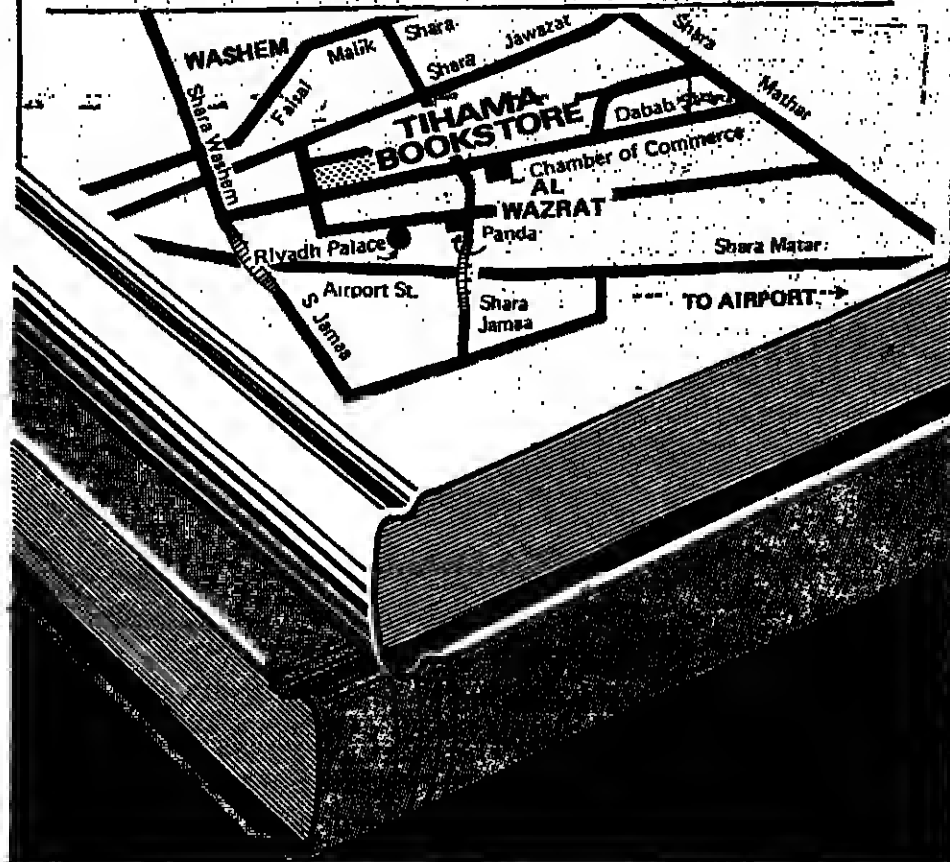
LONDON, March 18 (R) — Eighteen persons were killed and many others wounded during an attack on a village in the western Iranian Province of Kurdistan last Wednesday, the Iranian National News Agency IRNA reported Thursday. The agency, quoting the province's governor general, said "U.S.-backed" splinter groups raided farms in the village of Kamyaran, set houses on fire and killed livestock.

During the attack, 18 of the raiders were killed, IRNA said.

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2. ZOUITEN MEZRI	TUNISIAN	A /958307
3. KRIDENE AMOV	TUNISIAN	B /475811
4. ZBIDI RIDHA	TUNISIAN	B /476011
5. REJICHI REBEH	TUNISIAN	A /621346

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Schmidt to discuss East-West relations with Thatcher today

LONDON, March 18 (AP) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt makes a one-day visit to Britain Friday for a review of European and East-West relations, with allied reaction to the Polish crisis and nuclear

Nazi genocide acknowledged

BONN, March 18 (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in a meeting with members of the West German Council of Sinti and Roma, acknowledged Wednesday that the Nazis committed genocide against the Gypsies and promised their survivors moral support.

It marked the first time that a West German government leader met with official representatives of the recently constituted Gypsy council. The seven council members, who prefer to be called Sinti and Roma, represent about 30,000 Gypsies in West Germany. Unlike many Jewish victims, they have not received restitution payments.

Government spokesman Kurtecker estimated the number of Gypsies who fell victim to the Holocaust at between 200,000 and 500,000.

The Gypsies first asked to meet with Schmidt in 1978, but a meeting did not come about because the Sinti and Roma could not agree on a single representation. Their main purpose for the meeting with Schmidt was to achieve official recognition of their persecution by the Nazi regime.

"The Nazi dictatorship committed serious crimes against Sinti and Roma. They were persecuted for racial reasons. Many of them were murdered. These crimes constituted genocide," a chancellery statement said.

The group, led by Romani Rose, who is also a vice president of the Romani Union, explained to Schmidt the difficulties and prejudices they experience to this day, statement said.

Both sides agreed to work toward an improved integration of the Sinti and Roma, including better schooling and education. In this context, the statement said, Schmidt vowed his support for a cultural center to serve the cultural, social and professional needs of the Sinti and Roma.

U.S. immigration bill criticized

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP) — The chairman of two Congress subcommittees on immigration Wednesday introduced their own reform bill, with a more liberal amnesty provision than President Ronald Reagan proposed and without the guest worker program favored by the president.

Apart from those major differences, the bill sponsored by Sen. Alan Simpson, Republican-Wyoming, and Rep. Roman Mazzoli, Democrat-Kentucky, was similar to the legislation proposed last year by the administration.

Attorney General William French Smith welcomed the legislation, calling it a "significant further step." An aide to Smith said that the administration was prepared to be flexible about the differences between its bill and the Simpson-Mazzoli bill.

Simpson predicted that his bill would have "an excellent chance of passage" and said he hoped to finish committee work on it by the end of May. But like other immigration reform proposals, the Simpson-Mazzoli bill immediately ran into criticism from some of the powerful interest groups with a stake in the issue.

missiles in Europe expected to highlight the talks.

It is one of a regular series of six-monthly meetings between Schmidt and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The visit comes at the end of a week when a U.S. delegation headed by Undersecretary of State James L. Buckley toured the main allied capitals to urge a joint credit squeeze on the Soviet Union, aimed at the 3-month-old martial law regime in Poland. Most Western governments are convinced the crackdown was backed by Moscow.

Buckley, who has stopped in Bonn, Paris and London before continuing to Rome and Brussels, has been cold-shouldered for the most part in his appeals for a cutback in official credits to the Russians and credit guarantees for Western firms dealing with them.

Western Europe's stake in trade with the East bloc is much greater than that of the United States. The conservative government of Mrs. Thatcher, President Ronald Reagan's staunchest ally and a hardliner on Moscow, offered Buckley little more than "sympathy and understanding," similar to the response Buckley received in Bonn. Both governments have taken some low-impact sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union and Schmidt and Thatcher may consider how they eventually might go part way toward Washington's desire to turn the screw tighter on Moscow.

Another subject under joint assessment is Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's decision Tuesday to freeze Soviet deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles and possibly cut them back. Mrs. Thatcher quickly dismissed the Brezhnev move, claiming it only would freeze Soviet SS-20 missile superiority over the West in Europe.

The West German government said the moratorium on SS-20s — reports in the West say there are already 900 warheads in place — was directed at undermining plans of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to implant 572 American Cruise missiles in five Western European countries starting in late 1983, if the current U.S.-Soviet missile reduction talks in Geneva fail.

Some officials fear Brezhnev's move will stir up the presently somnolent anti-nuclear movement in Western Europe. The nuclear disarmers held massive rallies in Bonn, London and other European cities last fall.

Also on the informal agenda for Mrs. Thatcher and Schmidt are longstanding budgetary problems in the 10-nation European Common Market.

Shuttle starts countdown for third mission

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, March 18 (AP) — Determined to show users of the space shuttle that "we can launch on any day we say," NASA began the countdown early Thursday for a Monday liftoff for Columbia's third mission. NASA began the procedure despite having to abandon a rain-soaked emergency landing site in favor of a dry one.

The countdown clock started ticking at 4 a.m. EST (0900 GMT) with test conductor Andy Browne's announcement, "the launch countdown is now in progress." Technicians immediately activated Columbia's computer systems and the ship's electricity-producing fuel cells.

If astronauts Jack R. Lousma and C. Gordon Fullerton are forced to attempt an emergency landing — because of engine failure, for example — they would be routed to the army's White Sands missile range in New Mexico.

NASA conceded Wednesday the prime runways, laid out in the bed of Rogers Dry Lake at Edwards Air Force Base in California's Mojave Desert, are too soggy from recent rains to support an emergency landing. National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials will begin moving some landing equipment to New Mexico on Friday, just in case.

If the mission continues the full seven days, the Edwards runways should be hard by the March 29 touchdown, officials said. Columbia's second mission was cut short in November by a faulty fuel cell.

Although the Edwards runways won't be available on launch day, Gen. James A. Abrahamson, NASA associate administrator for space transportation, told launch director George Page to start the countdown on schedule.

Abrahamson and NASA administrator James Beggs believe that by sticking to the launch date, they can assure customers paying to have cargo carried on future flights that the shuttle can meet its timetables. That applies especially to communications satellites, where delays could cost owners millions of dollars.

China discovers submerged city

PEKING, March 18 (AP) — A well-preserved city, estimated to be more than 1,000 years old, has been discovered on China's ancient Silk Road after long submersion under drifting sand, the official Xinhua news agency reported Wednesday.

In a site 10 by 20 kilometers (6 by 12 miles) in northwest China's Sinking region, the old city and three fortresses, each surrounded by ancient villages, were discovered in a desert, Xinhua said. It said ancient buildings and antiquities were exposed on drifting sands when archeologists went there last summer to verify clues sent in by local peasants. One watch-tower, 3 or 4 meters (10 or 13 feet) high, stands intact at the corner of a fortress, Xinhua added. It said ancient pottery shards, ornaments, metallurgical tools and ancient coins including some of the Tang Dynasty (618-907) also were found.

Archeologists plan systematic excavations of the area on the northwestern fringes of the Taklimakan desert, China's largest, it said. The Silk Road carried trade between China and the Middle East.

U.K. detects letter bomb

LONDON, March 18 (AP) — Scotland Yard announced Wednesday the intercepting of a letter bomb at the office of Defense Secretary John Nott at the House of Commons. The Yard said in a statement the bomb had been discovered by a member of Nott's staff when she was opening the mail. She became suspicious of the small parcel and called the police.

A spokesman for the Yard said the parcel contained wires and explosives and was a "viable bomb." It was defused by police bomb experts.

Hollywood celebrities seek protection

HOLLYWOOD, March 18 (AP) — It's a celebrity's nightmare — of a "fan" who holds a gun or a knife instead of an autograph book, the admirer whose obsessive love had twisted into hate and violence.

The bad dream became reality for John Lennon, killed by a deranged fan on a New York street in 1980. This week the dream recurred, this time to actress Theresa Saldana, stabbed in the chest and critically wounded on a Hollywood street by an assailant who "formed a fixation on her" after he saw her in the movies, authorities said. "We feel he was in love with her," a sheriff's detective said.

As the latest attack made headlines, other celebrities were taking action — intensifying their security precautions, hiring bodyguards and learning to handle guns.

The chic Beverly Hills Gun Club, opened last year in response to the growing crime wave, is doing a brisk business among celebrities who practice shooting at the club's target range.

Hollywood's top stars take precautions — they remember that the young man who took a shot at President Ronald Reagan last March did so after his other attempts to catch the eye of actress Jodie Foster failed. Frank Sinatra, Bob Hope, Johnny Carson and Jane Fonda are among the celebrities who employ per-

Actress critically wounded

manent bodyguards. "Every time Frank gives a charity show, we provide the security," Clyde Duber, whose bodyguard service has branch offices throughout California, said shortly after Lennon was killed. "Before he steps on an airplane, there are bodyguards in there."

Why do celebrities get attacked? "It has to do with one of the most common of class dreams, what we call the dream of celebrity," Dr. Charles Wahl, professor of clinical psychiatry at the University of California at Los Angeles, says. "You dream of intimacy with a celebrity. It is a self-aggrandizing dream — you want to be important."

"But there is a second aspect to this — envy and rivalry," he said. "It is strongest in people who have not worked out envy and rivalry in their own lives." Wahl noted Mark David Chapman, convicted of killing Lennon, began his interest in the star with "intense idolatry" and tried to contact him.

"In the case of the devoted fan, you believe if you could just make contact with the celebrity, they would recognize your partisanship and embrace you as a friend," Wahl said. "Instead, when this person reaches the celebrity's house, he finds guard dogs and walls 12-feet (3.7m) high, a rejection."

Even so, Duber and former Los Angeles police chief Tom Reddin say the biggest demand for guards comes from corporate executives. "The companies know that if an executive is kidnapped, it may cost them a year's profits to get him back," Duber said. Jay Bernstein, who has guided the careers of several top TV actresses, said some have received multiple threats and even he has been stalked. Bernstein, who said he employs a full-time bodyguard and has a security staff watching his house around the clock, said one of his female clients has received more than 40 death threats.

Meanwhile, a Scottish drifter was charged Wednesday with the attempted murder of Theresa Saldana, whom he had idolized since seeing her in the movie *Defiance*, authorities said.

Arthur Richard Jackson, clean-shaven with short brown hair, stood hunched over and mute at his arraignment before municipal judge Charles Brags of Beverly Hills, who scheduled a March 30 preliminary hearing and set bail at \$100,000. A not-guilty plea was entered on his behalf by the judge.

"He's charged with attempted murder and assault with a deadly weapon," deputy district attorney Philip Wynn said before the arraignment, at which reading of charges was waived. Jackson was arrested Monday after the attack outside Miss Saldana's west Hollywood apartment.

In top pop chart

Joan Jett-Blackhearts takes giant step

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP) — Joan Jett and the Blackhearts took a giant step and reached the No. 1 spot among best-selling singles pop records in the United States with their "I Love Rock 'N' Roll." The Jett-Blackhearts hit was fourth a week ago in the *Cashbox* magazine chart.

Stevie Wonder's "That Girl" moved up one notch to second place, and the J. Geils Band's "Centerfold" slipped from second to third. Last week's No. 1 hit, "Open Arms" by the group Journey, tumbled to fourth spot. Still making a steady climb up the ten top pop ladder were the Go-Gos with "We Got the Beat" up from eighth to fifth. The week's only newcomer to the ten top pop records was Olivia Newton-John's "Make a Move On Me," up from 11th to 9th.

In the Country and Western singles field, "Bohile Sue" by the Oak Ridge Boys took over the No. 1 position in the *Cashbox* magazine chart. "She Left Love All Over Me" by Razy Bailey was second, and "Big City" by Merle Haggard was third.

The 10 top pop singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (4) I Love Rock 'N' Roll — Joan Jett and the Blackhearts.
- (3) That Girl — Stevie Wonder.

- (2) Centerfold — the J. Geils Band.
- (1) Open Arms — Journey.
- (5) We Got the Beat — the Go-Gos.
- (6) Shake It Up — the Cars.
- (7) I Can't Go For That — Darst Hall and Joan Oates.
- (9) Pac-Man Fever — Buckner and Garcia.
- (11) Make a Move On Me — Olivia Newton-John.
- (7) Mirror, Mirror — Diana Ross.

The ten top Country-Western singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (4) Bobbie Sue — The Oak Ridge Boys.
- (5) She Left Love All Over Me — Razy Bailey.
- (6) Big City — Merle Haggard.
- (1) Blue Moon With Heartache — Rosanne Cash.
- (7) The Very Best Is You — Charly McClain.
- (8) The Clown — Conway Twitty.
- (10) Another Sleepless Night — Anne Murray.
- (9) If You're Waiting On Me — the Kendalls.
- (13) Samie Ole Me — George Jones.

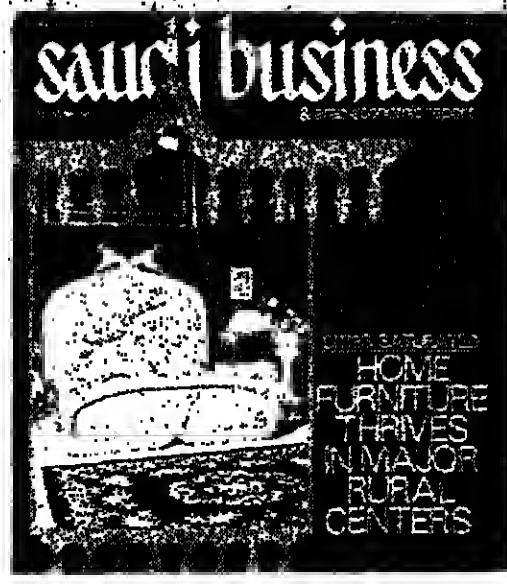
- (12) Tennessee Rose — Emmylou Harris.

In Britain, the top four in the best-selling singles chart remained unchanged this week, with Tight Fit keeping the No. 1 position with "The Lion Sleeps Tonight" for the third straight week.

The biggest jump of the week was the arrival at No. 5 of the Goombay Dance Band with "Seven Tears," up from No. 21 to fifth position.

This week's chart, as listed by *Melody Maker*, with last week's placings in brackets:

- (1) The Lion Sleeps Tonight — Tight Fit.
- (2) Mickey — Toni Basil.
- (3) It Ain't What You Do — Eun Boy 3-Bananarama.
- (4) Love Plus One — Haircut 100.
- (21) Seven Tears — Goombay Dance Band.
- (6) See You — Depeche Mode.
- (9) Go Wild in the Country — Bow Wow Wow.
- (5) Centerfold — J. Geils Band.
- (8) Poison Arrow — ABC.
- (14) Classic — Adrian Gurvitz.



Read this week in SAUDI BUSINESS



The Kingdom's home furnishings market is growing in new directions. A *Saudi Business* survey found that urban consumers are moving up-market, while sales of lower priced products are booming in the rural regions. Page 20




Work has started on two SABIC petrochemical plants at Jubail. The multimillion dollar projects are expected to begin production in two years of a range of chemicals for the world market. Page 4



The Reagan administration's new line on soft loans may cut back on developing countries. Day after day while off, but recipients of loans from multilateral development banks can eventually expect less money and more stringent terms. Page 17

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Kung Fu catches them all by surprise

Ancient art of the East returns with a twist



ARTISTIC: A student going through one of the various movements of Pa Chi Chuan, a minor branch of the "outer" school of Chinese boxing. Right: A Kung Fu master displaying the "Twin Axe", one of the various weapons used by them.

creator of Tai Chi Chuan, was watching a snake stalk a bird. Hopping about and chirping excitedly, the bird exhausted itself. The snake waited, poised for attack, then struck. Some of the snake's technique was incorporated in Tai Chi Chuan.

This shadow boxing, which supposedly can tell a man without touching him, develops maximum circulation of the inner energy or "chi". Muscles are flexible and breathing natural. The movements are gentle flowing, the rhythm slow but continuous as the cycles of the earth. There is no force. The boxer with Kung Fu takes advantage of his opponent's strength to reinforce his own. This is often stressed in Kung Fu movies, although they owe more to Shaolin

Chuan than Tai Chi Chuan. According to the adepts, the Tai Chi Chuan boxer must be calm and devoid of tensions — a refuge of quiet in the midst of the movement and even conflict. This claim is reputed to be a force in itself, enabling the Tai Chi Chuan exponent to overcome mere might and muscle.

As practiced by most Chinese of today, Tai Chi Chuan is a health-giving exercise rather than a means of self-defense. The muscles are toned up and the flow of "chi" enhanced by the gentle and graceful movements. Young or old, male or female, anyone can learn Tai Chi Chuan and derive benefit not only from the use of nerves and muscles but also from the development of

abdominal breathing. Tan Tien, the spot just below the navel, is said to be a reservoir of vigor and vitality.

Classical Tai Chi Chuan movements have descriptive names. They include such colorful appellations as "Brush the Tail of the Sparrow," "Golden Cock Stands on One Leg," "Embrace the Tiger to Return to the Mountain" and "The White Crane Spreads its Wings." All these and many more have to be mastered by the boxer attaining Kung Fu. Although the connoisseur may reach his status of excellence in various ways — as though the development of "chi" by acquiring Taoist breathing skills as well as through exercise — he is the only practitioner of the unarmed martial arts who is competent to kill. Although Shaolin masters are not supposed to take life, not all who attained Kung Fu rank were good men.

Some of the legendary feats of Shaolin Chuan Kung Fu:

Ch'ing Kung. This is the Kung Fu of lightening one's body in order to make prodigious leaps. Learning should begin before the age of 10 and requires a minimum of 10 years of daily practice. Adepts believe they are able to control the "chi" and thus go sailing over walls or walk upon the waters. Leaps of 20 feet would have to be seen to be believed. The stars of Kung Fu movies have the assistance of catapults and other mechanical devices. Practice must be carried out with weights attached to the body. The legs may be bound to prevent them from bleeding.

Tien Hsueh. Paralysis, unconsciousness, injury and even death may result from pressure on the 365 nerve centers or "Hsueh men" (hollow gates) of the body. Shaolin Kung Fu specializes in pressure on 36 nerve centers of the front side of the body and 24 centers of the back. Her medicine antidotes are available for victims of a less than lethal attack.

Tieh Sha Chang (hands of iron sand): The hands are soaked in herb preparations and treated with iron dust daily for as long as three years. The palms are gradually toughened until the barest touch will break

walnut shell and a blow can fell an ox. The hands of a Karate master must be similarly toughened until he can break dozens of tiles or a plank with the side of his hand.

Ta Ching (beating the well): The student stands above a well at dawn and "beats" the waters from a distance. After several years he will be able to fell an opponent at a distance of a hundred paces — or so the old tales claim.

The Shaolin Chuan Kung Fu and other masters of the Chinese martial arts have many weapons at their disposal — spears and swords, axes and halberds, staves and bludgeons, whips and chains. The nunchaku consists of two 12-inch chunks of polished wood strung on each end of a chain. Whiled around the head, the blocks fly off at 180 miles per hour to crack the opponent's head. The wood blocks may be joined by a thong with which the opponent can be garrotted. Sharp-pointed sticks used instead of blocks may come in handy of jabbing or stabbing.

The Carradine series has shown some of the training of the Shaolin Chuan Kung Fu. It was arduous. There can be no doubt that even with the mystique removed, this school as well as those of Tai Chi Chuan produced hardy battlers who performed remarkable feats.

Kung Fu movies grew out of the swordsmanship films of 1960s. These epics were based on knight errant tales of troubled times in China. Bandits were not always bad guys. Some Robin Hood types stole from the rich and gave it to the poor. They fought with the powerful and unjust and protected the weak and the good.

The heroes of these movies depended primarily on weapons in combat, although a lot of magic trickery soon began to creep in.

Popular in Taiwan and overseas Chinese communities, swordsmanship didn't catch on in the West. Kung Fu didn't bring anything new to the martial arts but made the physical feats more interesting.

If the extremism is removed from the presentation of Kung Fu, there is no reason why as an entertainment or sport, at least, this martial art of flying fists, nimble feet and transfixing of opponent with a look shouldn't make a mark.

TAIPEI, March 18 — Man has always been innovative. It is this nature which has led to his progress. But still in the age of push-buttons, an age-old art is gaining ground in the field of sport.

Martial art which originally was formed for self defense, is now becoming popular as a sport. The art which originated from the Far East goes back to more than 2,000 years when the Chinese shadow boxing (Tai Chi Chuan) was evolved. But the present day sport has more popular derivatives of the Chinese shadow boxing mainly associated with Japan and Korea. These sports are fairly well-known in the West.

But in addition to these, another popular sport has emerged. It is the Kung Fu. What is Kung Fu? What does it have to do with the Chinese martial art? Was it invented by the Hollywood TV and movie actor David Carradine or perhaps by the American-born Chinese Bruce Lee?

Kung Fu, as the term is used in the West, was not widely practiced or even widely known among the Chinese before the current television and film craze. Now it's a household word in the Republic of China, Hong Kong and overseas Chinese communities all over the world.

Historically, Chinese bodily contact boxing is said to have originated in the era when warriors roamed China and sought to disarm all but their own private armies. Deprived of weapons, the people resorted to fists, feet and sticks to defend themselves. Tales of magic feats grew up along with the development of "Kung Fu" (connoisseurs) of the manly art.

As used popularly today, the term Kung Fu is a misnomer. In its correct and narrow use, Kung Fu means expertise in either of the two great schools of Chinese boxing: Shaolin Chuan ("first") or Tai Chi Chuan. However, it is Shaolin Chuan which has come to be identified with what Westerners now call Kung Fu.

Some small truths may be discerned in the Carradine Kung Fu television series. One of these is the Shaolin Headquarters and the frequent flashbacks to the hero's training in Kung Fu from boyhood. Shaolin Chuan originated from this headquarters in Hunan province of north central China.

In 519 A.D., in the fourth year of the

reign of Hsiao Ming of Northern Wei, Master Ta Mao, a Buddhist monk, came to the headquarters from the state of Liang. He taught the residents at the headquarters the art of self defense. Out of this came the Shaolin Chuan school of Chinese boxing.

It is referred to as the "outer" or "hard" school in contrast to the "inner" or "soft" school of Tai Chi Chuan. "Outer" implies external physical strength and rigidity of movement; "Inner" emphasizes the circulation of "chi" (life force and energy). As the Shaolin school grew and its fame spread, strict rules were adopted and enforced to assure that students would not go into the world to misuse their strength and power.

There were 12 rules for students. Disobedience was punished with dismissal. Life was intentionally hard so as to develop the body and steel the spirit. Falsehood was beyond the pale. Graduates were to respect and help the people, and they were not to violate the law. Errant graduates were pursued by the teachers and put to death.

Shaolin students were chosen with care. The secrets of the masters could be shared only with those of high moral standard. Vigilance had to be constantly maintained lest the headquarters admit someone of evil intentions and be corrupted. The Kung Fu masters were said to have kept secrets in reserve for use against malefactors. Teachers were all of Kung Fu rank. The Carradine series repeats recorded history in its flashbacks of the training regiment at Shaolin headquarters.

In later times, Shaolin Chuan came to have southern and northern sects and these were further subdivided into many branches. The southerners have emphasized the use of fists, while the northerners placed stress on legs and feet. Until the arrival of Kung Fu movies, Tai Chi Chuan was better known outside China than Shaolin Chuan. Tai Chi Chuan refers to the universe and has eighth principle movements which are consonant with the five elements of water, fire, wood, metal and earth.

Chang San-feng, the Taoist master and

For 13th straight win

Celtics weather late Atlanta Hawks storm

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP) — How can you criticize a team with the best record in the National Basketball Association and a season-high 13-game winning streak?

But Boston Celtics coach Bill Fitch wasn't happy with his team's performance Wednesday night. Upset with the way the Celtics almost lost the game at the end, Fitch gave his club a tough locker-room talk after a 113-109 victory Wednesday night over the Atlanta Hawks.

The Celtics led by 17 points at one time and were up 87-72 with 3:55 left in the third period. But the charging Hawks cut the deficit to 101-99 with 4:04 remaining in the game.

Then Kevin McHale, Boston's high scorer with 25 points, led a late rally that helped the Celtics put Atlanta away for their 13th straight. "We got complacent and just didn't play very intelligently," said McHale. "We didn't take care of the ball." McHale did most of his fine work against Dan Roundfield.

Boza-Edwards champ

LONDON, March 18 (R) — Cornelius Boza-Edwards, the British-based Ugandan fighter, won the European super featherweight Boxing Championship when he forced title-holder Carlos Hernandez of Spain to retire at two minutes 20 seconds of the fourth round here Wednesday night.

The game was tied 18 times in the first half, which ended with Boston holding a 63-61 edge. The Celtics led 67-65 before Larry Bird's jumper launched a 14-2 surge that widened the lead to 81-67. The Celtics opened a 98-82 lead before the Hawks started their comeback behind Eddie Johnson, who scored 27 points. Bird added 22 points to the Celtic cause.

In other NBA games, it was Los Angeles 120, Utah 112; Philadelphia 102, Washington 93; Chicago 102, Dallas 92; New Jersey 93; San Antonio 90; Cleveland 113, San Diego 107 in overtime; Denver 135, Phoenix 133 in overtime and Kansas City 117, Golden State 116.

Lakers 120, Jazz 112; Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 28 points and Earvin "Magic" Johnson added 23 as Los Angeles handed Utah its 12th straight defeat. The Jazz were led by Darrell Griffith's 32 points and 31 from Adrian Dantley, who had his total before being ejected with 1 1/2 minutes left in the third period. Dantley receiving two technical fouls after strongly objecting to a call. With seven minutes left, the Jazz trailed by 100-98, but the Lakers broke open the game behind their two high scorers.

76ers 102, Bulls 93; Bobby Jones scored 22 points and helped lead a fourth-quarter surge that carried Philadelphia over

Washington. The loss marked the fifth defeat for Washington in five games with the 76ers this season. The Bulls trailed 81-67 with nine minutes left before rallying to within 87-82. But Jones and Julius Erving later sparked a 14-2 burst that clinched the victory.

Bulls 102; Mavericks 92; Ricky Sobers scored 14 points in a fourth-quarter rally that led Chicago over Dallas. The Bulls never led by more than five points until Sobers, who finished with 20 points, got the hot hand in the final period. The score was tied 13 times, and there were seven lead changes through the first three quarters. But the Bulls took command in the final period, outscoring the Mavericks 16-8 at one point. Sobers collected 10 points during the spurt.

Nets 93, Spurs 90; Clarence "Foots" Walker stole an inbounds pass and sank a free throw with one second left, lifting New Jersey over San Antonio. Ray Williams scored 14 of his 20 points in the Nets' fourth-quarter rally. His 15-foot jumper with 6:11 left gave the Nets the lead for good at 79-78.

Cavaliers 113, Clippers 107; Ron Brewer scored 11 of his 31 points in overtime, and Scott Wedman and James Edwards each had 22 as Cleveland defeated San Diego. Rookie Al Wood, who led the Clippers with 29 points, sent the game into overtime when his five-foot jumper tied the score at 98 with three seconds left in regulation.

Nuggets 135, Suns 133; Kiki Vandeweghe scored eight of his 30 points in overtime to lead Denver past Phoenix. Dan Issel added a game- and season-high 39 points, and David Thompson scored 21 as Denver won its fifth straight game and first over Phoenix in four contests this season. The Suns lost for the seventh time in 32 games at home.

Stage set for Gulf Soccer

ABU DHABI, March 18 — The stage is set for the Sixth Gulf Soccer Championship which gets underway here Friday with Qatar taking on UAE in the opener at the Zayed City Stadium.

All the six teams have arrived, but Kuwait are without nine of their regulars. Yet the Kuwaitis are happy, arguing that they have 30 players in the national squad which is preparing for the trip to Spain.

However, the absence of their deadly trio Jassim Yaqob, Fathi Kamil and Faisal Al Dakhil will leave a big gap in their attack. But it will be the absence of their veteran goalkeeper Ahmad Al Taraboulsi which will be badly felt by the Kuwaitis.

Thirty-five-year-old Taraboulsi, who announced his retirement last year, had to be urged back in the national team as Kuwait failed to find a reliable replacement. This will be a good chance for the World Cup Quali-



ON THE MARK: Kaiserslautern's Friedhelm Funkel beats a host of defenders to head his team's second goal in the quarterfinals of the UEFA Cup in West Germany Wednesday. Kaiserslautern beat Real Madrid 5-0 to advance on a 6-3 aggregate.

Holder Liverpool makes early exit

LONDON, March 18 (R) — Liverpool's reign as European Soccer Champions came to an end in the Bulgarian National Stadium Wednesday night when they went down 2-0 to CSKA Sofia and crashed out at the quarterfinal stage 2-1 on aggregate.

Defender Mark Lawrenson was sent off in the closing minutes to add to a night of bitter disappointment for the Cup holders.

The famous "Reds", chasing the trophy for the fourth time in six years, were involved in

their second marathon in four days. On Saturday they retained the English League Cup with a 3-1 victory over Tottenham in extra-time at Wembley and they were again forced to play an extra 30 minutes in Sofia Wednesday night.

CSKA striker Stoycho Mladenov was the Bulgarian hero. He levelled the aggregate score with a 77th minute header and earned his side an unexpected semifinal berth by notching the winner in the 11th minute of extra-time.

CSKA's victory was ample revenge for the 6-1 thrashing they received from Liverpool at the same stage last year and their jubilant supporters lit their match program and held them aloft as torches in the closing minutes. Stoycho Mladenov, who scored in the 77th and 101st minutes, was given a hero's ovation at the final whistle.

CSKA were joined in the semifinals by Bayern Munich of West Germany, Belgian champions Anderlecht and Aston Villa. England's last hope of a sixth consecutive success, Bayern, three-time former winners, labored to a 3-1 aggregate win over Romanian visitor Universitatea Craiova when they were surprisingly held to a 1-1 draw.

But they had to play most of the match without Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, European footballer of the year for the past two seasons, who hobbled off with a knee injury in the 20th minute. Rummenigge will almost certainly miss West Germany's World Cup warm-up matches in Argentina and Brazil later this month.

Anderlecht secured their place in the last four with a 2-1 win over Red Star in Yugoslavia to go through 4-2 on aggregate. Aston Villa ended Dynamo Kiev's bid to become the first Soviet Union winners of the Cup with a 2-0 victory.

Tottenham Hotspur, beaten by Liverpool in the English League Cup recovered to reach the European Cup Winners Cup semifinals. Tottenham lost their quarterfinal second leg 2-1 to Eintracht Frankfurt but went through 3-2 on aggregate having won the first leg 2-0 a fortnight ago.

Soccer results

European Champions Cup		UEFA Cup	
Cska Sofia	2 Liverpool	0 Kaiserslautern	5 Real Madrid
Bayern Munich	1 Universitatea Craiova	1	3 Valencia
(Sofia qualifiers: 2-1)		(Kaiserslautern: 6-3)	
Aston Villa	2 Dynamo Kiev	0	1 Goteborg
(Aston Villa: 2-0)		(Goteborg: 4-2)	
Red Star Belgrade	1 Anderlecht	0	0 S.V. Hamburg
(Anderlecht: 4-2)		(Hamburg: 3-2)	
Eintracht Frankfurt	2 Tottenham	1	3 Dundee United
(Tottenham: 3-2)		(Raidnicki: 3-2)	
European Cup Winners Cup		English Division One	
Dynamo Tbilisi	1 Legia Warsaw	0	1 Manchester United
(Tbilisi: 5-0)		(0 Coventry)	
F.C. Porto	2 Standard Liege	2	1 Nottingham Forest
(Liege: 4-2)		(1 Ipswich)	
Barcelona	1 Lokomotive Leipzig	2	2 Chelsea
(Barcelona: 4-2)		(0 Burnley)	
		Scottish Premier Division	
		0 Aberdeen	

Gunthardt gets past seeded Dibbs

STRASBOURG, France, March 18 (AP) — Switzerland's Heinz Gunthardt thrashed aside sixth-seeded Eddie Dibbs of the United States 6-3, 6-0 Wednesday to advance to the quarterfinals of the \$300,000 WCT Strasbourg Tennis International.

After an evenly contested first set with a single service break, the second was a one-way traffic.

The tournament tried hard to get into its stride after the defection of injured top seed John McEnroe before the event started, and the swift exit of Johan Kriek, seeded No. 3, in Tuesday's first round. But Wednesday's play lacked fire before a sparse crowd at the

indoor courts at the Hall Rhenus.

Gunthardt will play Sandy Mayer of the United States for a semifinal place. Mayer beat Rick Meyer 6-4, 7-5 to take a match that threatened at one point to go to three sets. Meyer served for the second set at 5-4 but threw away his chance with over eagerness. He lost the game and then dropped serve again with a double fault and a lose forehand.

Another blow for the organizers came with the two-set defeat of Vijay Amritraj of India against Terry Moor of the United States. Moor won 6-4, 6-4 and Amritraj's exit leaves the top half of the draw with a single seeded player, Balazs Taroczy of Hungary.

BRIEFS

KARACHI, (R) — Bangladesh beat Singapore 3-2 in the seven-nation Asia Cup Hockey Tournament here Thursday.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, (AP) — Morten Frost and Lene Koeppeen were the only Europeans to survive the quarterfinals of the men's and ladies' singles as Asian players came near to monopolizing the 30th Danish Open Badminton Championships here Wednesday night.

PARIS, (AFP) — A battle for promotion is underway as eight nations prepare to clash in

The World Ice Hockey Group "C" tournament beginning on Friday, in Jaca, Spain. At stake are two spots in Group "B" with Japan and Yugoslavia favorit to obtain them. Both were relegated to Group "C" last year in Peking when they finished at the bottom of their group.

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands, (AFP) — Argentina's Guillermo Vilas qualified for the quarterfinals of the Grand Prix Tennis Tournament here when he beat Tom Wilkinson of the United States 6-2, 6-3 Wednesday.

WORLD OF SPORT

FIRST FOUR MINUTE MILE



THE FIRST MAN TO ACHIEVE THE "FOUR MINUTE MILE" WAS DR. ROGER BANNISTER, WHO RECORDED 3 MINUTES 59.4 SECONDS AT OXFORD IN MAY 1954.

'SPHAIRISTIKE'



LAVIN TENNIS WAS ONCE CALLED "SPHAIRISTIKE". THE RULES WERE PATENTED BY MINOR WALTER WINGFIELD IN 1879, AND WERE BASED ON THE ANCIENT INDOOR GAME OF "ROYAL" OR "COURT" TENNIS.

MARATHON HOAX !



IN THE 1904 OLYMPICS AT ST. LOUIS, MARATHON RUNNER FRED LORZ HITCHED A LIFT FOR NINE MILES IN A TRUCK. THE HOAX WAS DISCOVERED JUST IN TIME.

arab news

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CENTRAL AMERICA CRISIS

Washington first said, then denied it said, that Moscow could be a party to talks over the growing crisis of Central America, especially the civil war in El Salvador. Whether it is the affirmation or the denial which will stick in the end, the point remains that the idea has been floated by Washington's highest circles, and that it puts in question all that long history of accusations of "meddling in America's backyard" leveled against the Russians whenever there is trouble in that area. The USA in other words, has conceded for the first time that Central America is not its exclusive zone of influence, that the Soviet angle has to be taken into account.

The possibilities this opens are endless. Does it mean that the Soviets now hold a new card against the Americans, which they can use in return for favors granted in such areas as Afghanistan or Poland? Will the Americans, for example, stop opposing the Siberian gas pipe line in return for de-escalation in Guatemala?

America's European allies, who do not see eye to eye with it over Central America, think the new signs issuing from Washington indicate the growing conviction there that a military solution to the troubles of the area would be costly, and that the lesson of Vietnam has been too deeply impressed on public and government alike for it to be worth serious contemplation. That is why a political solution has to be found, despite all the saber rattling from Washington and its Central American clients.

Saudi Arabian press review

The need for realizing meaningful defense coordination among the states of the Gulf Cooperation Council for safeguarding the stability and security of the Gulf, the outcome of Niger President Kountche's visit to the Kingdom and the destructive policies of Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi figured for editorial comment in Thursday's newspapers.

Dealing with defense coordination among the GCC states in the wake of the recently-concluded meeting of their chiefs of staff, *Al-Jazirah* said, "A firm internal front in the Gulf region will serve as a rock upon which all attempts to undermine the region's security and stability will be defeated."

The paper stressed that solidarity among the Gulf people is essential for blocking the way before alien and hostile forces, like the last coup attempt in Bahrain.

It called on Gulf citizens to positively respond to their leaders' calls to be aware of intrigues and conspiracies against the interests of the Gulf Arabs.

Commenting on the joint communiqué issued by the Kingdom and Niger, *Okaz* said the statement has confirmed the identical viewpoints of Riyadh and Niamey on all major issues. The paper praised the two countries call for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from

all occupied Arab lands, describing it as joint support for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

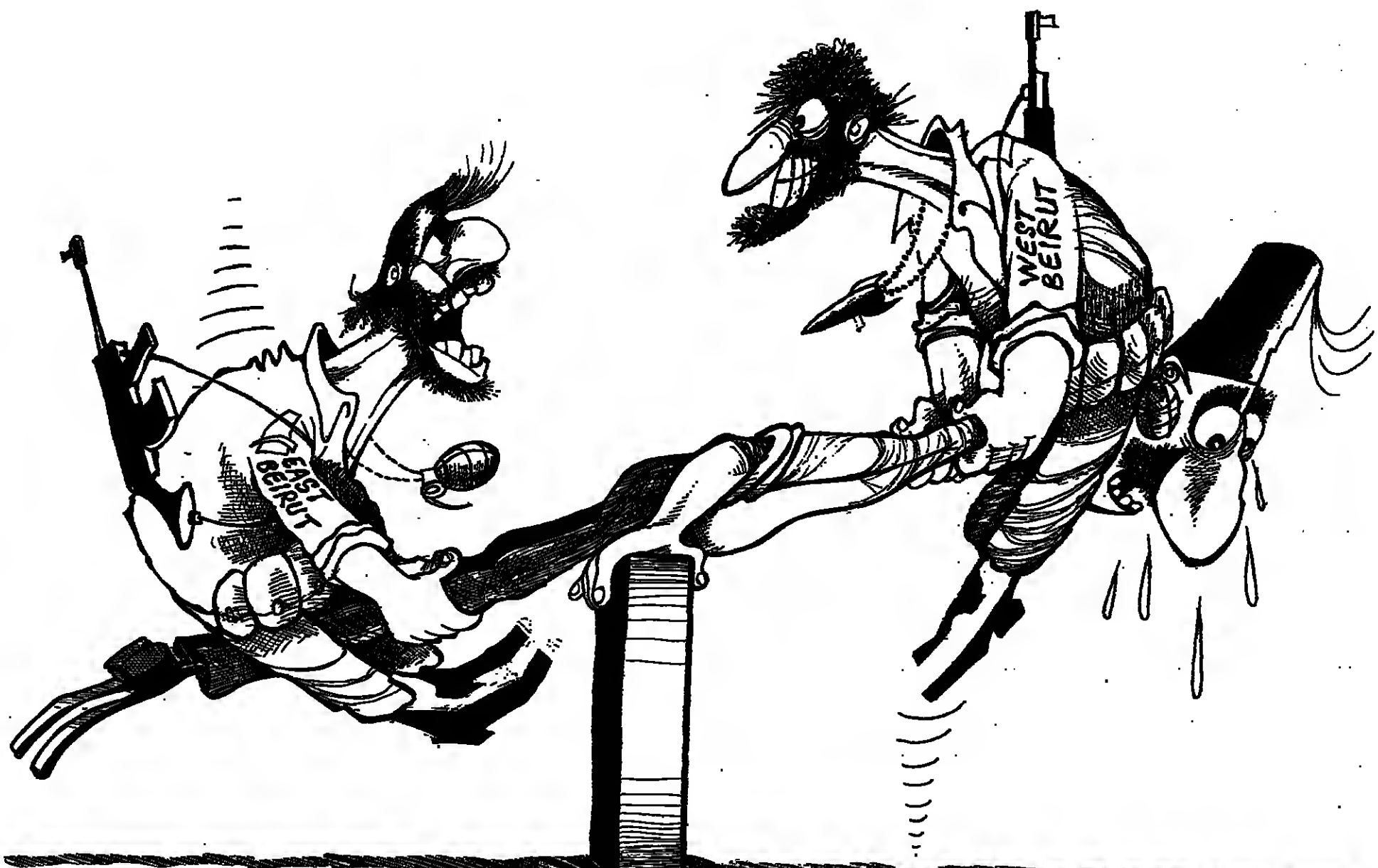
Dealing with the Kingdom's role in the Arab arena, *Al-Riyadh* said, "Saudi Arabia, with all its regional and international political and economic weight, will not keep silent on the current happenings in the Arab region and the practices of the Israeli enemy."

The paper pointed out that Israeli enemy is benefiting from the stagnant Arab situation. It deplored the Arabs' preoccupation with "their petty differences."

It observed that the world in general and the Third World in particular are waiting for an Arab plan for joint action to restore their occupied lands.

"The Kingdom will not resort to a policy of 'wait and see'." On the contrary, the Kingdom will increase its efforts to solidify Arab ranks to counter the Israeli threat in the region," it added.

Deplored Qaddafi's mad attacks against the Arab and Western states, *Al-Bilad* described the Libyan leader as Don Quixote, who spent his whole life fighting windmills. The paper said the Soviet Communists have found in Qaddafi the best ally, "who would truly carry out their plans and plots in the region." (SPA)



NATO report foresees rise in Soviet military spending

By Charles Lambelin

BRUSSELS — No slackening in the increase of Soviet defense spending can be expected in the next few years, according to the latest analysis by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Soviet military outlay will continue to rise at an average annual rate of at least four percent in real terms up to 1985, according to a report by Western experts recently approved by the North Atlantic Council.

This, combined with a probable slowdown in economic growth, is expected to cause defense spending to absorb at least 15 percent of the Soviet Union's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 1985, compared with between 11 and 13 percent in the early 1970s, said the report, which was made available to Reuters.

In comparison, defense spending amounted to 5.8 percent of GDP in the United States last year, five percent in Britain, 4.3 in West Germany, 4.1 in France and 1.8 in Canada. NATO countries pledged in 1978 to aim at a real three percent annual increase in defense spending but a number of them have failed to meet the target.

Assessing Soviet military expenditure is a complex and controversial task. Each year, the Soviet Ministry of Finance announces a defense budget

consisting of a single unexplained figure of around 17 billion roubles (\$21 billion) which has been nearly identical since 1969. But according to the NATO report, almost half the estimated 70 billion rouble (\$89 billion) defense budget was allocated to procurement of weapons and equipment and construction of military facilities in 1980.

One third was devoted to personnel, and the rest to research, development and testing. Money spent on strategic nuclear missiles has tended to rise to the 70s, making up a little more than 10 percent of total Soviet military expenditure.

Of more direct concern to NATO, spending on tactical front-line aircraft and ground forces units stationed in East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland grew at about twice the rate of total spending and represented about 10 percent of total outlays.

Growth was particularly high after 1973 when the Soviet Union introduced large numbers of new tactical aircraft.

The cost of maintaining forces along the borders with China is about the same as that of those facing the Western Alliance in Europe — about 10 percent of the total defense budget, the report said.

Growth was rapid between 1967 and 1972 as the Soviet Union doubled its ground divisions and increased the number of tactical aircraft fivefold. It

slowed down between 1972 and 1976, but accelerated again after the Soviet Union began to modernize its equipment, especially aircraft.

Of the possible trends in the coming years, the NATO experts believe the Soviet Union's overall rate of economic growth will continue to decline in the 1980s, with a maximum 2.5 percent a year growth until 1985 and perhaps less after.

Among the reasons for this are the slower growth of the labor force — 5.6 million in the 1980s, against 23.8 million in the 1970s — inability to increase productivity, slower growth of capital investment, poor agricultural performance, hard currencies constraints and the possible need to support the economy of some East European countries.

In spite of this, it is expected that arms production will continue unabated because the current work on research and development points to an intention to introduce new generations of weapons later in the decade.

In the past few years floor space at Soviet arms factories has been growing faster than at any time since the mid-60s, indicating a long-term commitment to bring already tested weapons into production.

The report said the recent effort on new weapons

systems in virtually every sector of defense capability has been unparalleled since the late sixties. It is estimated that about one-third of the output of the metallurgical and machine tool industries is claimed by defense. About one worker out of seven is directly or indirectly engaged in military activities.

Furthermore the armed forces and defense industries employ a high proportion of the best qualified engineers and technicians.

The NATO experts believe that the Soviet administration is committed to pursue the present policy. Any future Soviet leaders are also likely to give the highest priority to defense and programs considered vital to national security.

But they will be aware that defense siphons off much of the high-quality manpower and equipment needed to increase productivity in the civil sector.

The NATO report does not therefore entirely rule out the possibility of a shift in priorities which could result in slower growth of military spending in line with slower growth in the economy as a whole. This could take the form of stretching-out of programs, reduction in the number or types of weapons produced, or lowering of armaments quality, it said.

Even so the absolute level of spending would still be very high and there would be ample provision for substantial modernization programs throughout the Soviet forces, the report concluded. (R)

Nicaragua blames hostile U.S. stand for state of emergency

By Tom Fenton

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — Leftist Sandinista leaders are citing a campaign of criticism by the U.S. government, press accounts from Washington and sporadic actions by right-wing insurgents as reasons for expanding and tightening their control of the country. Moderates claim the reports saying the United States is attempting to destabilize the government are hurting their cause and giving the Marxists among the Sandinistas an excuse to push the country closer to a Cuban-style dictatorship.

The government declared a state of emergency Monday and suspended all individual rights for 30 days because of what it claimed were U.S. "plans of aggression against our country."

Spokesmen contended the United States was using anti-Sandinista groups of exiles in Miami and neighboring Honduras to act against Nicaragua. The government also reported anti-Sandinista guerrillas dynamited two bridges in the provinces Sunday, causing serious transportation problems.

Under the emergency decrees, radio stations are required to carry government-generated programming and newspapers must submit copies to authorities before the papers can be distributed. The pro-government newspaper *Nuevo Diario* was ordered to shut down for 24 hours for using the term "state of siege" in a headline.

A statement from the government communications office said the headline "creates confusion... since a state of siege does not exist in our country but rather an emergency law aimed at preventing possible plans of aggression." It did not elaborate.

It was not immediately clear how the suspension of civil liberties would affect daily life in this Central American nation. Assistant Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said one result of the declaration would be a ban on political assemblies.

The state of emergency caps days of increasing anti-American rhetoric by the Nicaraguan government, which has created widespread fear of alleged invasion plans by the United States or forces backed by the Central Intelligence Agency. President Reagan has refused to say if such plans exist, but accuses Nicaragua of funneling Cuban and Soviet arms to leftist guerrillas fighting the U.S.-backed government of El Salvador. The Nicaraguan government says it only gives moral support to the Salvadoran insurgents.

Radio and television announcements, pamphlets and rallies have been used to encourage registration in the Sandinista Popular Militia, a paramilitary organization. U.S. officials estimate the militia's strength at about 40,000 and say that is larger than is needed for the nation's defense.

The activities of the Sandinista defense committees also have been stepped up. A special meeting

of the committees was called Sunday to discuss the possibility of an invasion. The committees which are Cuban-style block organizations, normally meet weekly.

Security has been tightened, especially at government installations. The government shut down a Roman Catholic radio station Monday for allegedly broadcasting news of the attack on the two bridges near the Honduran border.

The moderates contend the Reagan denunciations of Nicaragua are hurting their cause. "The FSLN is manipulating U.S. actions to raise nationalist feelings," said Alfonso Robelo, a former member of the ruling junta who resigned because of what he perceived to be a swing to the left. FSLN stands for the Sandinista National Liberation Front, which spearheaded the fight against Somoza. After the Sandinista victory, a five-member junta was named, but two resigned because of disagreements and the FSLN has two members on the present three-man junta.

Robelo said the Sandinistas are tightening control over the country at a time when their popularity is waning.

"In July of 1979, popular support for the Sandinistas was 95 percent or more. That support is down to 35 or 40 percent today," he said, giving his own estimate. But he added that Nicaraguans would unite in the face of an invasion because, "no

one wants the return" of a regime like Somoza's. In a later interview, he called the declaration of a state of emergency "a logical decision for the government, given the situation."

Tinoco said in an interview the government believes the threat of invasion is real and that Nicaragua is responding to this with a high degree of readiness. "We're besieged. We're constantly threatened. We're almost in a war," the assistant foreign minister said, predicting that the level of preparedness and size of the armed forces would diminish with a reduction in tension.

Tinoco also denied Nicaragua was being pushed toward a Cuban-style state, saying the country was pursuing an independent political course. "I know it produces a negative effect on foreigners when they see many of our office workers in fatigues but they are militia members and they are responding to the situation," he said (AP).

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Friday, March 19th, the 78th day of 1982. There are 287 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1711 — War is declared between Russia and Turkey.

1795 — Portuguese Fleet is repulsed in attack on Montevideo, Uruguay.

1796 — Freedom of the press is established in France.

1799 — Napoleon Bonaparte begins siege of Acre (Palestine) which is defended by the Turks.

1861 — Maori war in New Zealand ends.

1877 — First Turkish parliament convenes.

1947 — Chinese Nationalists capture Communist capital of Yenan.

1963 — Algeria demands that France negotiate on ending nuclear testing in Algerian Sahara.

1971 — At least 150 people are killed in landslides north of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

1977 — The Congo's President Marien Ngouabi is assassinated at his official residence in Brazzaville.

1978 — Israeli army takes control of almost all of Lebanon south of Litani River.

1981 — Dress rehearsal for space shuttle *Columbia* is marred when one worker is killed, another mortally hurt, and four others almost asphyxiated when they enter compartment filled with nitrogen.

Thought for today:

Woe unto them that are tired of everything, for everything will certainly be tired of them — G.K. Chesterton, English writer (1874-1936).

Israel worried about UNIFIL reinforcement

By Colin Smith

BEIRUT — After the U.N. Security Council's decision to reinforce its troops in southern Lebanon by a thousand men, Israel appears anxious that the U.N. is about to close a glaring seven-mile gap in its desperately thin "blue line."

The gap is along the Litani River and includes the Al Khardali Bridge about two miles southwest of the town of Marjayoun. This is the headquarters of Maj. Saad Haddad's Israeli-equipped and mainly Christian militia which occupies an illegal buffer zone between Israel and UNIFIL, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. This territory, its green foothills now checked red with their first spring poppies, is called "Free Lebanon" by Haddad, a renegade Lebanese army officer.

When 6,000 U.N. troops first moved in to Lebanon after the Israeli invasion in 1978 their mandate required them to take over the area occupied by the Israelis. Since there were no Israeli troops in the Khardali region, no U.N. troops were sent there. The resulting absence of blue berets on the Al Khardali Bridge has become very convenient for the Israelis.

It would enable them to make a land attack against the Palestinian forces north of the Litani around Beaufort Castle, a miraculously intact

Crusader castle that has survived much contemporary high explosive, without the awful embarrassment of knocking U.N. troops aside.

Because of that, the bridge is considered to be the main route of the Israeli invasion Palestinians here so confidently predict, despite Israeli Premier Menahem Begin's assurances, the most recent to President Mitterrand, that Israel will not be the first to break the ceasefire.

Palestinian fears intensified when Haddad warned in an interview with Israel radio last week that he would take military action if fresh U.N. troops filled the Khardali gap. The arrival of U.N. troops, he said, would make it difficult for the Israelis to strike at the Palestinians.

Some Palestinian circles here considered the timing of the interview a clear indication that Israel would not tolerate the closure of the gap and it has reinforced their conclusion that invasion, if not imminent, will certainly take place before the year is out.

Some Palestinian parties with the umbrella of the Palestine Liberation Organization would welcome an attack, if only because it might do lasting damage to U.S.-Israeli relations, but theirs is a minority view. Both the PLO and the Syrians, whose 23,000 troops in Lebanon are north of the Litani River, seem anxious not to be sucked into an all-out war with Israel because of the present military imbalance.

Because of this they and the Lebanese both backed the latest U.N. resolution to reinforce UNIFIL on the understanding that the additional troops would be used to close the gap.

It is understood that an objection from the Americans, who may have been persuaded by the Israelis that the deterrent effect of the gap ensures the ceasefire, led to a vaguely worded U.N. resolution concerning the reinforcements. It talks of the extra soldiers reinforcing "present operations as well as to make further deployment possible." It makes no specific mention of the gap, which is something its principal sponsors would have liked.

In theory Gen. William Callaghan, the Irishman who commands UNIFIL, could order his extra troops into the area but he is unlikely to do so without first referring to the secretary-general in New York.

Despite the secretary-general's report to the Security Council that UNIFIL is "stretched to the limit and, indeed, seriously overstrained" some U.N. officials here were against the reinforcements. They fear that if they fail to close the gap they will be condemned by the Palestinians and the Lebanese leftists, with whom their credibility has been seriously undermined by their inability to move into Haddad's territory. (ONS)

Women's Islamic dress

By Adil Salahi

Over the last few weeks we have tackled in this column subjects which were particularly relevant to the status of women in Islam. We talked about the equality of the sexes, the family system, marriage and divorce and we explained certain problems which may seem only superficially, in place the Muslim women in a rigid position of inferiority. No discussion of the Islamic view of women may be complete, however, without speaking about their Islamic dress and why they are required to cover so much of their bodies.

In this age when permissiveness has become widespread and jet travel has made the world a small place where all modes of behavior and different life styles come into close contact with one another Muslim women who stick to their Islamic dress may seem to be out of touch with the spirit of the age. People wonder why Muslim women are unable to shed this "burden" of the past and adjust to "modern" thinking. Excuses are sought and advanced which attribute this inability to a multitude of unconvincing factors.

The question is not one of adaptability. Muslims are as adaptable as the rest of mankind. In questions on which Allah has made a judgement, however, they do not have the authority to introduce an amendment or to make a new judgement abrogating that of Allah. They have to conduct their lives within the boundaries of Divine legislation. They do not feel this to be a restriction impeding their progress. Nor do they feel it to be a burden to be got rid of. Muslims have total trust that what Allah has legislated is best for man. They, therefore, accept it willingly and as they practice it they feel happy and hope to be rewarded for it.

Islamic dress was not born out of any social tradition in any part of the Muslim world. Verse 31 of the surah entitled "The Light" in the Qur'an (published elsewhere in this column) specifies in front of whom a Muslim woman is not required to wear her full Islamic attire. The Prophet has taught us what sort of dress is Islamically acceptable when he instructed his sister-in-law, Asma bint Abu Bakr. He said: "Asma,

when a woman has attained puberty she may reveal nothing of her body except these two parts." As he said this he pointed to his face and to the lower parts of his two hands.

Muslim women are also required to make their dress loose, not too tight as to reveal the shape of their bodies, modest and of a color and design which are not eye catching. In short, it should emphasize the modesty and morality of the Muslim woman.

Now, does this constitute a restriction of the woman's freedom? If so, is it a reasonable restriction? The answer is 'yes' in both cases. Protection of the moral values of the individual and the society is an important objective of the law. All societies have certain limits for decent behavior. Those who trespass these limits are usually punished. The restriction on the way a Muslim woman dresses up must be viewed in that light.

All laws restrict man's freedom in a variety of ways, and for various objectives. No one complains of these restrictions because people realize they are made for their own collective benefit as they help protecting people and property against crime and other dangers such as road accidents. If we are allowed to impose restrictions on people's driving, for example, why cannot we do the same with people's appearance for an equally, or even more, important reason.

Islam is a religion of highly serious morality. As it requires people to observe its moral values it also tries to minimize the pitfalls which may cause them to slip or violate its moral laws. It fully understands human nature and deals with it, recognizing its shortcomings and its points of strength. All its laws demonstrate such understanding and recognition. To allow women to reveal their beauty in an attractive and seductive fashion and then to ask men and women to keep within the bounds of serious morality is both unrealistic and self-contradictory.

Islam maintains a proper social and moral perspective. It requires people to observe a high standard of morality and, therefore, it tries to minimize the temptation for them to violate such a standard. If, by so doing, it restricts freedom the restriction is fully justified by the objective it serves and the results it accomplishes.

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

Tell the believing women to cast down their eyes and to preserve their chastity, and not to display their charms (in public) beyond what may decently be apparent thereof; hence, let them draw their head-coverings over their bosoms. Let them not display their charms to any but their husbands, their fathers, their brothers' sons, their sisters' sons, their womenfolk, their slaves, or such male attendants as are beyond all sexual desire, or children that are as yet unaware of women's nakedness. And let them not stamp their feet in walking so as to draw attention to their hidden charms. And always, you believers—all of you—turn to Allah in repentance, so that you may prosper. (The Light: 24; 31)

Our dialogue

Q. Are those Muslim people who observe the daily five obligatory prayers destined to enter Paradise?

Abdulwasiti Aiyepola
50 Freeman Street
Ebute - Meta
Lagos state, Nigeria

A. Prayer is the second of the five pillars of Islam. The Prophet describes it the mainstay of our religion. So it is a very important requirement. He who fails to attend to prayers is guilty of a very grave sin.

Prayer, however, is not the only requirement of a Muslim. Islam is a complete way of life and its laws must be observed. We are accountable for all our deeds. Our good deeds are balanced against our sinful actions. If the good deeds outweigh the bad ones then Allah has promised us forgiveness. If it is the other way round then it is up to Him to exact punishment or to forgive.

The fact that we pray five times a day is of great help to us in keeping on the right track. Neglect of prayers leads to neglect of other duties. Indeed one simply cannot fulfill his religious duties if he fails to attend to his prayers. The two go together. Allah describes prayers in the Qur'an in these terms: *Be constant in prayers, for prayers restrain man from indecency and wrong-doing.* (29; 45)

While this is part of the function of prayers, people may pray and still commit sinful deeds for which they remain accountable. Hence, while prayer is of immeasurable value in facilitating our way to heaven it is not, on its own, enough to ensure anyone's admittance into heaven. Otherwise all our other duties become meaningless and Allah does not impose on us something which does not have an important significance.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answer by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday.
Please address your letters to: The Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Life of the Prophet - 50

Madinah welcomes Muslims

The Muslims of Makkah started to leave for Madinah when the Prophet told them that they were welcome there. They left, mostly in small groups, in the middle of the night, leaving their homes and belongings. It was clear to everyone that this time the break was final. It had been apparent for some time that rigidity and stubbornness had taken over with the people of Makkah. None of its leaders was prepared to look at the real issues with objectivity. Their immediate and narrow interests blinded them; they could see nothing else.

In such circumstances the exodus of the Muslims acquires an added significance. It was, as everybody realized, a physical separation of the two camps which would make the break out of hostilities between them much easier. For this to happen in a tribal society as Arabia was very significant. The exodus was indeed a declaration by the Muslims of Makkah that a new system of loyalties had been established, which placed the bond of faith above all else.

The new system was fully endorsed and implemented in practice by the Muslims of Madinah who welcomed their immigrant brethren with open arms and shared with them their homes and their incomes. Every Muslim who arrived in Madinah was immediately settled in a brotherly welcoming home. We will have cause to discuss this aspect at length later on. Suffice it to say here that the new arrivals helped to spread an air of delightful expectation among the Muslims in Madinah, who, by now, formed a considerable section of its population.

The departure of Muslims from Makkah was soon felt by the Quraysh leaders, despite the fact that in the majority of cases departures were made late at night, when the whole city was fast asleep. Such an exodus, however, could not be concealed. Houses became uninhabited and familiar faces disappeared. The danger which such an exodus brought with it was soon apparent to the Makkah leaders. They tried hard to prevent the Muslims from immigrating. Some of these Muslims were locked up by their own tribes. Others were chased in the desert. In one case at least, Abu Jahl chased Ayyash

ibn Rahi'ah, his half brother, to Madinah and by a series of lies he tricked him into going back with him to see his mother. As they approached Makkah Abu Jahl and his brother Al-Harith who was with him managed to deceive their half brother, Ayyash, and tied him and dragged him back into Makkah where he was forced to stay.

Umar was said to have been the only one to announce his intention to immigrate. He challenged the Makkans to stop him. He told them: "I am immigrating. He who wants to leave behind him a bereaved mother and orphan children can meet me beyond this valley." No one did as they knew Umar's courage. On the other hand they did not want to have any trouble with the Adawi clan to which Umar belonged.

An example which illustrates the attitudes of both camps is that of Suhail who was a former slave who proved his value in running his master's business, bought his freedom and stayed on in Makkah as an ally of his former master's tribe. He soon became very rich. When he left Makkah on his own he was chased by a group led by Abu Jahl. When they were about to catch up with him he stopped to speak to them. He made it clear that he was prepared to fight them to the bitter end. On the other hand he was willing to buy himself off by letting them have all his wealth. They accepted and he told them where they could find his money so they left him alone.

It did not take long for the Muslims in Makkah to leave. In a short spell of time everybody was gone except those who were locked up by Quraysh. Muhammad himself awaited Allah's instructions as to the timing of his departure. He realized that his passage will not be made easy by the Quraysh. He asked his most intimate friend and follower, Abu Bakr, and his young cousin, Ali, to stay behind.

Quraysh, on the other hand, was aware that if Muhammad could establish a new base for his faith, it stands to lose its dominant position in Arabia. Then action had to be taken without wasting any more time.

(To be continued next Friday)

Shifa is green, beautiful, only a three-hour drive away

By David Barnes

JEDDAH — March is the ideal time of year for a weekend drive to Shifa, a beautiful mountain area only about 20 kilometers south of Taif where the flowers are now in bloom, the grass is green, the streams are constantly flowing and the residents are friendly.

With local residents served by excellent highways, it is a great temptation during weekends to get behind the wheel and drive long hours, spurred on by the prospect of visiting new places of interest. However, it is unnecessary to spend so much time and effort. Not with places like Shifa so close by. Shifa is a superb mountain resort about 3000 meters above sea level around three hours drive from Jeddah.

Shifa can fulfil the most demanding family's leisure requirements and can offer outlets for those with more esoteric pursuits — like bird watching, nature photography and rock collecting. It is an area of rare beauty and solitude. The air is clear and crisp at these altitudes, and the region offers a perfect contrast to the hustle and bustle of the city.

Although the entire area here is good for camping and picnicking, Shifa park has weekend housing and picnic spots which overlook beautiful mountain scenery. Recently, a lot of new development has taken place here, in the wake of a new highway. But it is relatively well-ordered and people are taking pains to beautify their plots with lawns and flowerbeds. Still on the positive side, there is plenty to do and see here — splashes of local color in the form of a hubbly-bubbly establishments and outdoor restaurants that specialize in roasting whole sheep over charcoal.

Children are well provided for with custom-made play areas, complete with swings and climbing frames. There are camel rides for children and adults alike. The camels are very tame and gently decked out in multi-colored blankets and harnesses.

Subjects abound for the keen photographer, with the added opportunity of getting in some superb scenic shots up off the asphalt road to the right. And at the far end of the valley, sheep and goats are penned up by the bleating thousand. They are a colorful sight which along with their owners are just begging to be photographed.

For those who prefer more solitary pursuits, it is possible to leave the vehicle at one of the picnic areas and make an excursion and walk into the neighboring valley. This valley is ripe for exploration as it seems to twist on into the distance for 15 or 20 kilometers, and within minutes of having left the asphalt road one is in a completely different world.

The track recently blasted into the valley side is suitable only for the most capable Jeeps. Nevertheless, this should not deter the ramblor from backpacking his lunch, extra pullovers and flask of hot coffee and just heading off for the afternoon.

Due to the isolation, the mountain farming folk are a cautious breed who keep very much to themselves. This is not to say they are unfriendly but with little exposure to the khawajah (foreigner) their knowledge of English is rudimentary at best.

After the drive and the walk down into the valley it suddenly becomes a great pleasure just to perch on a stone, take a breather and treat oneself to the view. The spectator is dwarfed on all sides by boulders and greenery. The skyline is broken up and weathered into strange and fantastic shapes; in the distance the echo of running water. While above, ravens vie for a mate in a series of raucous and breath-taking aerial displays.

A wren, innocent of any presence, hops down onto a nearby rock and fluffs out its plumage. The wheatears chirrup as they flit across the rocks and Sparrow hawks skim low



SHIFA FARM SCENES: Stone towers, left, are now used by farmers in Shifa to store grain. Right, two farmers wanted their picture taken as they paused during their normal chores.

down the valley in dizzying power dives — hoping something will break cover. Sunbirds dance among the sunlit blossoms in search of nectar — glinting like animated jewels. And one is again filled with the joys of being in touch with nature.

There is no shortage of materials for those interested in natural history, with an abundance of wild flowers, herbs, thistles and ferns — not to mention the ubiquitous lizards and chancing across a troop of baboons, scampering dog-like over the rocks. The river beds are a mine of rocks, minerals and crystals. The predominantly igneous rocks are extremely coarse grained and it is a relatively simple task to pry out some magnificent crystals, particularly the pink and white feldspars.

Although these mountain regions are fre-

quently described as being 'forested', this would seem an exaggeration. The overall impression is one of polished rock — dappled with greenery in the form of broom-like shrubs and juniper. For those not familiar with the juniper, it is worth special mention. A small evergreen, it presently has berries, these being clusters of hard, green fruit used commercially in certain medicines.

Juniper also makes excellent firewood and its fragrant smoke imparts a delectable flavor to barbecued food. Campers should not however, attempt to cut down or remove any living wood as this is forbidden and there is no shortage of dead wood on the ground under the trees.

The air at these altitudes is invigorating and it is perfect camping and walking country. However, at 3,000 meters, it gets extremely cold at night. Warm clothing, a

woolly hat and sleeping bags are 'musts' for those planning to stay overnight. Also, with an annual rainfall of around 500 mm, mist and rain clouds do roll in. Sooner or later visitors run into a downpour. Campers are cautioned not to pitch their tent in dry river beds which soon become torrents. The green and level valley floors make perfect camping spots.

The farms themselves here are ancient, sturdy dry-stoned affairs, so unusual after the lightly-framed buildings seen on the coast. Each farm has its own well and perhaps even a stone tower. In former times these towers were a place of defense and refuge; hui are now used as grain stores.

Shifa is reached by driving through the center of Taif and taking the new road south. This is more complicated than it sounds as the

Taif-Shifa road is unmarked on many maps. The Taif street system is presently undergoing major alterations, therefore the best plan is to follow the main traffic stream into the center of Taif, then ask for directionist the large brown mosque. Once safely on a four lane highway leading out of town and about two kilometers on, the Shifa road is marked at some traffic lights. Turn sharp right, then left at the next light and there should be a supermarket on the right (useful for getting extra provisions). Now simply follow this two lane highway up into the hills.

After a steady climb up into more rugged country, a palace crowns a high peak comes into view on the right. Head for the area beyond this palace, and from there on one is surrounded by wild, juniper clad landscape, weathered granites and permanently running streams.

Kampuchean ricebowl is devastated

By Sharon Noguchi

PHNOM PENH (LOS) — "It's the worst year in the history of agriculture," the chief of Takeo province in southern Kampuchea said of the drought and floods that have devastated the rice-growing provinces during the last growing season.

While he may have been overstating the case, there is no doubting the massive scale of damage to Kampuchea's paddies. Kampuchea, battered by war and the havoc of the Pol Pot regime, had barely begun finding her feet again when nature's seasonal routine slipped up.

Waters of the Mekong River rose to the highest level since 1894 during last year's delayed rainy season. In Takeo, peasants planted barely one-third of the planned hectare, or less than half the 1980 paddy area. The drought was less severe in other provinces, but the Agriculture Ministry projects a shortfall of 400,000 metric tons of rice this year.

An assessment team sent in November by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) scaled down the expected deficit to 278,200 tons, provided the dry season crop just planted is not damaged. The FAO report suggests that one-third of the rice shortfall be supplied by U.N. organizations — principally the World Food Program (WFP) — one-third by voluntary agencies, and one-third by the planting of subsidiary crops.

U.N. donors made no commitment to food aid, but will await a second assessment of the harvest expected this month.

The delivery of rice is crucial to the stability of the Heng Samrin regime, which has just celebrated its third anniversary. When food stocks are insufficient, farmers always have the option of traveling to the Thai border, where international organizations supply rice to refugee camps and resistance groups — among them the ousted Pol Pot regime.

Last year the WFP delivered 82,000 metric tons of rice to Phnom Penh. The Soviet Union, which initially promised 100,000 tons for 1981, reduced its aid to 55,000 tons.

The monthly rice allocation for peasants reportedly varies up to a maximum of eight kilos per person. Villagers in Kro Lar, in central Kompong Cham province, reported receiving one kilo per person in May and June of last year. To stretch their rations, they mixed the rice with potatoes, manioc and jungle potato.

Kampuchea, once called the ricebowl of Indochina, is blessed with fertile land, abundant fruit trees and numerous waterways. According to one native proverb, "Where there is water, there is fish."

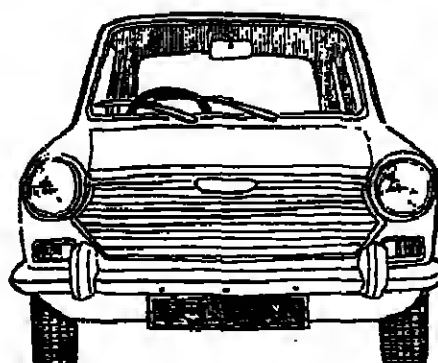
Historically, the peasants produced more than enough to feed themselves. Fifteen years ago, before being swept into the war in Indochina, the same population of 6.5 million planted twice as many hectares of rice as are now planted.

Normally unfavorable weather would not prompt a major disaster. But Kampuchea's agrarian base, which the Pol Pot regime worked so brutally to build up, is seriously eroded. Women comprise three-quarters of the adult population, draught animals have dwindled to one-third the number before the war, and pumps, fertilizer and farming tools are in short supply. The average yield per hectare is correspondingly low — between 900 kilos and one ton.

SELF-SERVICING

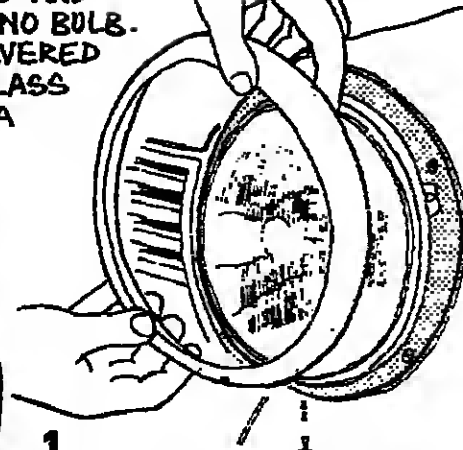
DO-IT-YOURSELF CAR REPAIRS FIT A NEW HEADLAMP

MOST MODERN CAR HEADLIGHTS HAVE SEALED BEAM LIGHT UNITS. THESE ARE ALL GLASS, SEALED AND CONTAIN TWO FILAMENTS BUT NO BULBS. THE BACK OF THE UNIT IS A SILVERED REFLECTOR AND THE FRONT GLASS IS MOULDED IN THE SHAPE OF A LENS.

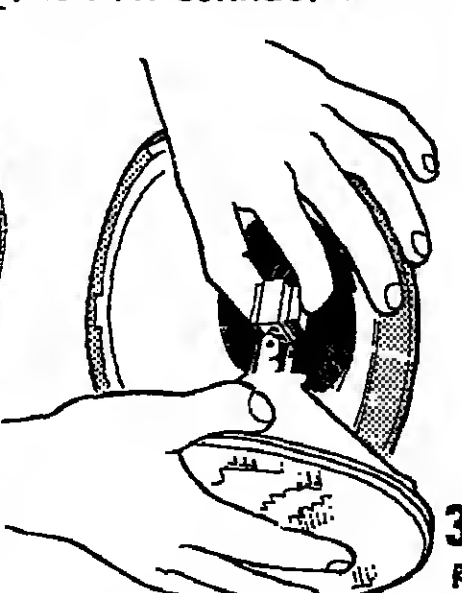


WRITTEN & DRAWN BY BILL CALDWELL

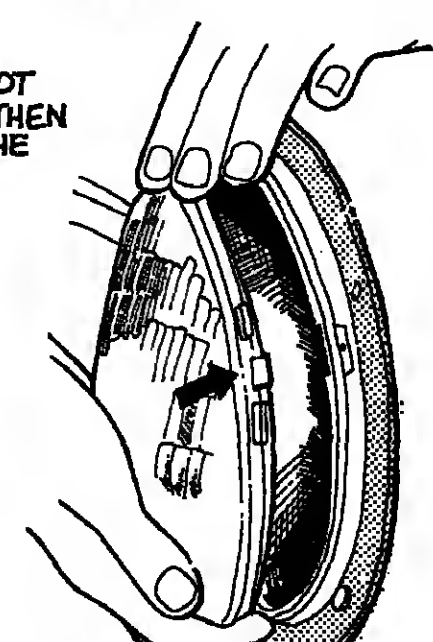
2 UNDO THE RETAINING SCREWS BUT DO NOT TOUCH THE BEAM ADJUSTING SCREWS. THEN LIFT OUT THE LAMP AND PULL OFF THE PUSH-FIT CONNECTOR.



1 UNDO SCREW OR SCREWS RETAINING THE HEADLIGHT TRIM AND REMOVE IT CAREFULLY.



3 LINE UP THE NEW UNIT BY THE LOCATING TAB AND REFIT IN REVERSE ORDER TO DISMANTLING



the BUMBLES of mumbles

The fastest Bumble of the year

By Alexander J. Frith
Illustrations: Nicholas Dumine

The Wizard of Oystermouth Castle gazed out over Mumbles, smiling to himself and thinking how lucky he was to live in such a wonderful place, right by the sea!

He was a kindly wizard, who sometimes got his spell mixed up, which gave many a laugh to the villagers of Mumbles but he never means any harm and today he looked through his magic telescope to see that all was well.

He has many friends both in and around the village, but the friend he treasures most are the little Bumbles themselves, who live down on the beach. He loves to watch them from the turret of his castle; in see them busy with their boats, tending their nets, washing clothes in the sea, talking in groups, or daydreaming by themselves.

Today, the Wizard looked out to see a lot of activity going on down on the beach. Little Bumbles rushing here there and everywhere.

"Wonder what they are up to?" he thought. "I'll go down and see for myself."

So he summoned his pet dragon, Dooley, and away they went to the beach.

Well: What a sight befell his eyes. He

could see a banner flying high and written on it was Fastest Bumble of the Year.

"Of course," remembered the Wizard, it was the highest honor that a Bumble could

win. He smiled as he saw all the little Bumbles testing their boats and chatting busily to one another. Because, you see, it was a boat race to Mumbles Point and back — Mumbles Point being a long way from the village. To win the race was an honor indeed as it required strength, patience, cleverness and determination.

"Hello Wizard," said a voice. The Wizard turned and there was Dearlo, one of the cleverest and nicest of the Bumbles.

"Hello, Dearlo," replied the Wizard. "Are you entering the race today?"

"Of course, and I'm going to win," said Dearlo without any hesitation.

The Wizard laughed. "Are you now, my dear fellow? Good for you and good luck."

"Of course, and I'm going to win," said Dearlo without any hesitation.

The Wizard laughed. "Are you now, my dear fellow? Good for you and good luck."

Just then Lillypop, Dearlo's little lady came up. She looked so pretty in her seaweed dress as she put her arm around Dearlo and fluttered her eyelashes coyly.

"Are you ready Dearlo?"

"Yes, I'm just waiting for Toggler. He has

gone to get some rope from home as I never like to sail without a good stock of rope on board," replied Dearlo.

THE WIZARD: Seeing a lot of activity going on down on the beach, he had to see what was going on.

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PREPARING FOR THE RACE: 'Fastest Bumble of the Year' was written on a banner flying high above the beach.

And here came toggler, Dearlo's best friend, who lived with Dearlo and Lillypop in their snug little home beneath the pebbles. "Got it, Dearlo," he panted, as he had been rushing to make sure that he got the rope on board in plenty of time before sailing.



LILLYPOP: Waiting for the race to begin, Dearlo's little lady looked pretty in her seaweed dress.

"You look out of breath," said the Wizard.

"Yes, it is all Lillypop's fault. She is such a good cook. She made a beautiful oyster pie for lunch today and I'm afraid I had two helpings, hence the puff."

Lillypop blushed prettily. "Toggler, you usually have two helpings of everything I cook," she laughed with pleasure.

"Come on then! Let's get on board and check everything through again. The wind is picking up. A good day for sailing," cried Dearlo.

The Wizard picked his way over the pebbles, making for the King of the Bumbles, who was fussing with his crown and looking for the starting flag at the same time.

In the meantime, Dearlo was on board with Toggler, checking and re-checking the boat, when a voice yelled at him.

"Don't know why you are bothering to enter the race, Dearlo, because I am going to win!"

Dearlo looked up to see Mottel, the meanie of the Bumbles. Nobody liked him very much as he was just not very nice, always playing tricks on other Bumbles and generally getting in their way.

"That's what you think, Mottel. I'm sure you may think that you are going to win, but I've news for you — I am!"

Mottel glared at Dearlo and scowled. He

turned away to hide the nasty smile spreading across his face, because he did not want Dearlo to get suspicious of him.

As, what Dearlo did not know, was that he, Mottel, had planned to get unseen help to make him win the race....

Next week: Race to the point



MOTTEL: The meanie of the Bumbles, he was always playing tricks on other Bumbles and generally getting in their way.

Red blood on white ice

Officials rap environmentalists as seal season approaches

By David O. Bailey

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia (LAT) — On the ice-choked Gulf of St. Lawrence, the annual event starts like a carnival. Adults scamper across the ice with cans of dye, staining the pure white coats of 10-day-old seal pups. Or, if this year's plans are realized, they glide across the Gulf in hovercraft, winning a one-sided race against other men less handily mounted. There are sideshows, too, including banners and stores filled with balloons.

But the main event ends in horror — hundreds of dead seal pups littering the blood-stained floes as bales of their pelts are carried away for sale abroad.

Eastern Canada's annual seal hunt has become one of the biggest media events of the environmental movement. For the last five years, some of the world's most aggressive environmental groups have brought the grisly hunt home to a wide and increasingly revolted audience.

Canadian officials defend the hunt and have established a series of legal barriers against the environmentalists' interference. Officials say the hunt is both a boon to an economically backward area and the best way to maintain a healthy, stable seal population. Fisheries researchers also reject the environmentalists' arguments.

Feelings against the environmentalists are strong in the region. One of the environmentalists' hovercraft was recently vandalized, and possibly grounded, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, harbor. Two men were arrested.

The controversy, said Jules Winstan, information officer for Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans, is caused by "that

great visual impact of red blood on white ice."

Spokesmen for the environmentalists, making full use of that impact, decry the use of technology for "killing babies at their mothers' breasts."

In fact, technology has little to do with the spectacle. The killing is done with a primitive spiked club, the Norwegian Hakkapik. The victims, only a few days old and clumsy on land, cannot evade their hunters, who approach them on foot.

The hunt was delayed by North Atlantic storms, Gulf ice packs and failure to spot the herds. Fishery officials said a herd of harp seal pups had been spotted and the hunt would start soon.

The *Techno Venture*, one of the two vessels registered for the seal hunt in the Gulf, was expected to leave Magdalen Island and reach the area about six or seven hours later, depending on the weather.

The *Rainbow Warrior*, the environmentalists' vessel, followed the two sealing vessels from Halifax after being delayed by weather and by a dispute over a customs violation and fine deriving from last year's confrontation at the hunt sites. It was not certain whether the environmentalists would reach the nurseries in time to interfere with the hunt.

The young of the harp seal, the more numerous of the two species hunted in the region, were born about a week ago in the Gulf, said David Bigley, a spokesman for Greenpeace, one of the environmental groups.

Pups are born later in the larger hunt area, along the Labrador coast. Six vessels are licensed to hunt in this area, referred to as the

Eastern-front, beginning about March 20.

The pelts are valuable primarily for use in coats, most of which are sold in Europe. The pelts reach Europe largely through Norway, which participates in the hunt, and Great Britain, which does not. Marketing of seal products is illegal in the United States under the same 1972 law that outlawed whaling.

Greenpeace's best-known tactic in the past has been to rush through the seal nurseries ahead of the sealers, spraying pups with what members say was a harmless but indelible dye. The stain was intended to leave the pelts valueless without harming the pups.

The group is introducing hovercraft to the hunt area this year in response to Canadian prohibitions against unauthorized vessels and aircraft near the hunt sites. The hovercraft is "not a ship and not an aircraft," Bigley, the organization's Boston spokesman, said. It is "maneuverable and difficult to catch," the better to "interrupt the hunt as much as possible and to get the image of the hunt out to the public."

Only part of Greenpeace's campaign focuses on Canada's coastal waters. Spokesmen say the most important efforts against the seal hunt may soon be taking place in Western Europe.

European chapters have planned some of those activities with the same media-awareness characteristic of the activities in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. A spokesman for Greenpeace's chapter in Hamburg, West Germany, said this week that members would demonstrate next week at stores that sell the coats in 10 West German cities.

Greenpeace plans to choke aisles in the stores by inflating large balloons printed with

images of seals. To clear the stores, she said, personnel will have "to destroy the seals" or at least the seals' images.

In a more direct, though less colorful, strategy, environmental groups are hoping to push through the European Parliament, the legislative arm of the Common Market, a resolution banning importation of products of baby harp seals and baby hooded seals, the other hunted species.

"Canadians are lobbying against it," Mark Glover of Greenpeace's London office said, but he considered the prospects for passage good. However, parliamentary approval is merely the first and easiest step in a lengthy process, he said. A European law prohibiting imports to all common market countries would be unlikely to take effect in less than a year, he said.

Bigley claims some success already in the effort to close the European market. One large fur auction in West Germany last year refused to handle harp seal pelts because of the controversy, he said.

Greenpeace spokesmen say the hunt is reducing the seal population. While admitting that the seals have not been placed on any official list of endangered species, Bigley said, "our position is that we shouldn't have to wait until an animal is on a list. The next list is the extinct list."

Bigley said the seal population, now estimated at about 2 million, has declined radically since the turn of the century.

Canadian and international fishing authorities, which regulate the hunt and coordinate seal research, emphatically reject the argument.

The North Atlantic fisheries organization, an international research group with headquarters at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, considers the present population ideal. Without the hunt, said Joaquim Cardoso, executive secretary, "the herds would grow in terrific numbers."

Cardoso said he did not doubt that the herds were much larger 80 years ago, but, he said, "a herd with too many seals is also not a healthy herd. There is an equilibrium that keeps individuals in the best condition with no danger the stock will not procreate properly."

A rapidly growing herd would contain starving seals, he said, particularly because seals eat the same kinds of fish as man and would have to compete with North Atlantic fishermen for their food.

Winstan, of Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans, said the population is growing. Winstan said this spring's permitted catch will include 186,000 baby harp seals, the world's third most numerous seal species.

Researchers believe a kill of 239,000 would leave the herd population stable, he said.

"The death of any living creature cannot be made visually and aesthetically appealing," Winstan said. "If people want to get 'emotional about it, perhaps they are using it as a symbol of their own guilt."

"I would ask them if they are strict vegetarians, or if they have ever been in a slaughterhouse.... I've never seen an item on TV on how animals are killed in a slaughterhouse."

Winstan said that representatives of national and international humane societies observe the hunt every year.

The department has made concessions to environmentalists in the past. For instance, the annual hunt by landsmen on Prince Edward Island has been canceled because of what an official last year called "wasteful and sloppy hunting by inexperienced sealers." The department admitted some animals on the island had been skinned while still alive.

But Winstan said the experienced sealers from the large vessels were generally able to kill the pups humanely, with a single blow.

The sealers have a strong interest in maintaining the hunt. The Fisheries Department estimates sealing is a \$12.8 million industry. Of that total, each man on the large sealing vessels receives about \$4,000.

Beach cabanas, huts popular

Sri Lanka guest houses lure tourists while costly hotels report a decline

By Mallika Wanigasundara

COLOMBO (Depthnews) — Sylvia Kneen flew here as an ordinary tourist out to take a breather from the freezing winter in her native Britain, but when she arrived in Colombo last December she became an instant celebrity.

Miss Kneen was the 350,000th tourist to arrive in Colombo last year, and officials of the Tourist Board prepared a reception for her fit for a celebrity. Among the surprise prizes she received was a week's all-expenses-paid holiday equivalent to 5,000 rupees (\$520).

However, Miss Kneen, a geophysicist working at the Department of Energy in London, opted for the cash prize. She explained she chose Sri Lanka as a vacation spot because she had heard of its golden beaches, historical and scenic spots and the hospitality of its people.

Underlying the pageantry and fuss over Miss Kneen is Sri Lanka's determination to reinvigorate its fledgling tourist industry and cash in on the tourist boom in the region.

The country has been acclaimed as potential destination of European tourists, but authorities have, so far, failed to transform the country into a big tourist attraction.

Although tourism has recorded impressive gains since 1977, Sri Lanka remains far behind other Asian countries in the multi-million-dollar travel sweepstakes.

Tourist arrivals between 1977 and 1980 increased at an impressive 27.9 percent annually, but it was only last December that the figure reached the 350,000 mark in a

single year. Hopes are high that the number of tourists visiting Sri Lanka will reach 500,000 by 1983.

The tourism program has triggered a mini-building boom that has seen the construction of hotels, throughout the country. Already available are 6,500 hotel rooms, and the Tourist Board's hotel expansion program calls for an additional 5,000 more rooms by 1984.

Although still in its infancy compared with Hong Kong and other tourist destinations in the region, Sri Lanka is already getting financial windfalls from tourism.

The tourist industry is one of the economy's most dynamic sectors and the fourth top foreign exchange earner after tea, rubber and petroleum products. Last year, alone, the Tourist Board reported earnings of 2,100 million rupees (\$134.5 billion) from tourism.

The industry has been greatly aided by government incentives that range from the liberalization of the free market enterprise to assistance to hotel construction and tourist agencies.

Tax holidays have also been granted to those who invest in the hotel industry. Foreign investments behind the construction of five-star hotels such as the Hilton, Sheraton, the Taj, the Dusit Thani and the Ramada.

The tax exemption period range from five to 10 years. Tax exemptions of up to 10 years are extended to non-resident personnel of hotels. The West Germans are the top investors in the hotel industry, followed by the French.

Ironically, while the number of tourist arrivals has been on the upswing, the hotel room

occupancy rate has been steadily declining. The main reason is the high tax rate imposed on hotel operation itself. While hotel construction enjoys tax holidays, the operation itself is subjected to various taxes.

Travel agents are agonizing over the prices charged by hotels. They have warned that unless the policy is considerably relaxed, tourists are likely to skip Sri Lanka for other destinations.

The tourist season usually peaks in December and January. However, hotels reported a 10 percent drop in occupancy rate last year. In the third quarter of 1981, the occupancy rate in the greater Colombo area dropped by almost one-half. The situation in the outlying areas was even worse.

Another reason for the decline in the occupancy rate is the proliferation of comfortable guest houses all over the country. Private individuals are going to the guest house business in increasing number.

Many tourists prefer the cheaper guest houses because they offer a more personal and private atmosphere, not to mention the financial factor involved. Moreover, tourists on shoe-string budget prefer to stay in low-rent beach cabanas and huts, particularly in the south and east.

Sri Lanka's problem may be greatly compounded by the emergence of Maldives as a prime tourist destination. Tourist Board officials are already nervously looking at Maldives as a potential competitor for tourists.

Obviously, Maldives offers some advantages over Sri Lanka. The tiny island has wide open beaches and secluded islands, the favorite of tourists in search of privacy.



IN A WAR ZONE: A mother harp seal investigates a newspaper published by the Greenpeace Foundation while her baby, with its coat sprayed with indelible green dye, rests nearby. The baby seals are too slow to escape hunters. Greenpeace claims the killings will soon make seals extinct, while the Canadian government says that such killings only keep their numbers under control.

Covering a large territory

A wealth of fascinating costumes came from Saudi Arabian traditions

The Art of Arabian Costume — A Saudi Arabian Profile Heather Colyer Ross, Arabesque Commercial SA, Case Postale 26, 1701 Fribourg, Switzerland.

By Kay Hardy Campbell

ALKHOBAR — The beauty and romance of traditional Arabian costume have been captured on the pages of Heather Colyer Ross' book, *The Art of Arabian Costume*. In only 188 pages, the author shares samples from some of the finest traditional Arabian costume collections in the Kingdom, and reveals the fruits of the years she has spent researching the subject.

Most thrilling of all is Ross' ability to convey the romance, and fascination of Arabian costume to the reader in its cultural, historical and religious contexts.

Ross brings to light costume samples from the entire Kingdom: from the Najdi highlands in the remote valleys of the Asir Province. Her unveiling of the wide variety of costume styles confirms what many have imagined; that within the Kingdom of Saudi

Arabia a wealth of fascinating costume traditions exist.

Until the appearance of her book, it has been difficult to identify many of the unique garments found in the Kingdom's souqs. Little has been written at all on Saudi women's costume. Ross' work, therefore, will be appreciated by an audience as diverse as Kingdom residents, cultural anthropologists and fashion designers.

Starting with an easily read chapter on the history of Saudi Arabia, Ross provides background for readers not acquainted with the international trade, an area witnessed throughout the centuries. A long section concerning the international influences which have played upon the development of Arabian clothing is presented. Influences are noted from Africa, Asia and Europe.

Her chapter on "Traditional Arabian Costume" describes the practicality of both men's and women's traditional costume. Details of everyday dress are presented with many photographs. One page gives a particularly lucid photographic comparison of six different women's tribal masks from various regions of the Hijaz.

The changes of the last decades in the Kingdom are reflected in its clothing. Hand embroidery is being abandoned in many areas. Trains and even airplanes have appeared as motifs on some elaborate traditional clothing. Fabrics are increasingly imported. Many styles are disappearing from use, only to be found in the closet of an elderly woman or among the rarities of the *Souq al-Harim*. These changes are noted in detail and discussed frequently by Ross.

Next, *Arabian Costume* takes the reader through descriptions of the costumes in all regions of the Kingdom. Accompanying her marvelous photographs are pattern drawings to enable the reader to more easily visualize the cut of each costume.

Chapters on body-ornament, and arts and crafts follow. She passes on Saudi bedouin beauty secrets, and describes bedouin hairstyles in detail.

Each chapter is brimming with detail. Sprinklings of 19th century European descriptions of Saudi Arabian culture add perspective to Ross' own observations. Most engaging in her awareness of textiles, patterns and stitching.

The appendices are so important that they could have been published separately. An extensive glossary of Saudi clothing terms, illustrations with descriptions of Saudi embroidery stitches, and even a section on the care and cleaning of antique traditional Saudi clothing add uniqueness to this pioneering work.

The color photographs (all taken by the author), capture the unique beauty of the costumes' cut, textures and 'flow', all with backgrounds of some of the most picturesque settings in the Kingdom. Illustrations by Sheila Talbot are bold and unforgettable.

Although *Arabian Costume* was not able to cover regional styles in the fullest detail with documentation, it is encyclopedic in scope. Ross covered a large territory — both geographically and culturally, and brought its various traditions into perspective. With the groundwork she has so lovingly done, it is apparent that there are still many years of research left to be done on this fascinating subject.

Even for football players

Skin treatment slows wrinkles, aging

By Jane Galbraith

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. (LAT) — Although he is used to being flat on his back, Oakland Raiders wide receiver Bobby Chandler was lying down this time for a different reason — to have a skin analysis and facial at the Georgetown Klinger Salon in Beverly Hills. "My skin gets beat up just like I do," said Chandler, explaining just why he was sitting in a reclining chair usually occupied by women. But Chandler, 32, is one of a growing number of men who are beginning to visit beauty salons regularly — for about \$40 a visit — hoping that a skin treatment will help slow the arrival of wrinkles and other signs of age.

Georgette Klinger was among the first to cash in on a growing market for skin-care products among women — and men. As sales of skin-care products outpace those of makeup and fragrances, industry giants such as Chesebrough-Pond's, Avon and Revlon are rushing to introduce their own lines of creams, scrubs and cleansers.

Klinger, the self-proclaimed "dean of skin care," gained her reputation selling her facial preparations, mostly to women, exclusively through her salons. Now she is reaching for a bigger market in a burgeoning industry by launching a mail-order business. And her clientele is about 30 percent male.

"I don't know what the stigma was, coming to a place like this, but it's breaking down," Chandler said. "Men are becoming more visual."

Klinger, 66, an immigrant from Czechoslovakia, established her original Madison Avenue shop in New York in 1941 with a \$15,000 loan from Chase Manhattan Bank. Today, she says, her five privately owned salons in Bal Harbor and Palm Beach, Fla., Chicago, New York and Beverly Hills gross \$11 million annually — with 1981 revenues running 25 percent above the 1980 level.

Analysts say that Americans will spend close to \$11 billion on cosmetics this year, including \$1 billion on skin-care preparations. However, they add, skin-care products have higher profit margins because retailers and distributors selling them have lower inventory costs than when they stock a wider assortment of lipsticks, brushes, shadows and other makeup items. Advertising and packaging also are less costly because skin-care products don't change as often as makeup trends.

Klinger runs the company from New York, while her daughter Kathryn, 31, is vice president and in charge of the Beverly Hills salon, the second-most profitable after the New York location.

The Klinger line ranges from an eight-day supply of Collagen vials (a wrinkle retardant) for \$80 to more moderately priced creams at \$6.50 a tube. Services in the salons include facials for \$40, manicures and massages. A full day of treatment is \$150.

Before Klinger entered the mail-order business last October, the preparations were available only after a personal analysis by one of the company's European-trained cosmetologists. Now, anyone who sends in a short magazine questionnaire can receive an "individualized skin-care program" for \$25. Questions include type of skin, age, climatic conditions and the respondent's analysis of her own skin problem.

The effectiveness of any mail-order skin-care kit is questionable, says James Sternberg, a dermatologist and author of *The Skin Care Book*.

"The optimum is to have the person right there," he says. "At least (this method) is an attempt to match the correct skin type with certain products. But most people don't know what kind of skin they have, and that's the pitfall."

Since its inception, the mail-order division of the company has grossed \$50,000 a month and the Klingers have projected 1982 sales at \$1 million.

"We're very pleased it's doing very well," Kathryn Klinger says. Industry analyst Jeffrey Askenberg of New York-based Rothchild, Unterberg, Towbin, says sales of skin-care items are "one of the fastest-growing segments of the cosmetics industry, whereas the sale of makeup is either flat or up a shade."

Klinger first became interested in skin care as a teenager when she suffered from acne. After easing her own condition, she and a doctor opened a shop in Brno, Czechoslovakia. When she left her native country in 1939, she and a partner, this time from Wall

Street, opened her original salon on Madison Avenue. It had five rooms and a laboratory and was considered the first skin-care salon in the country.

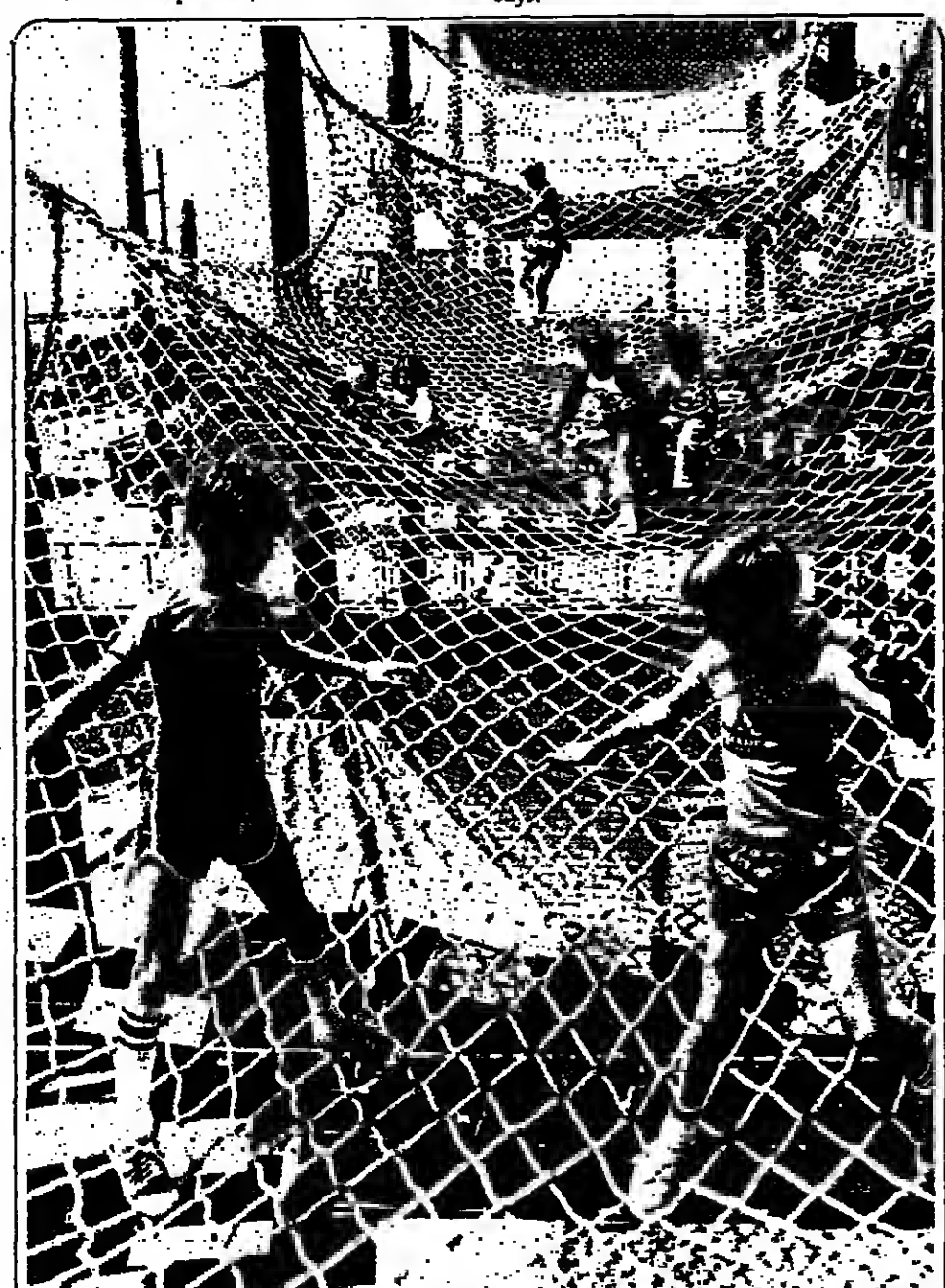
"Everybody said it was crazy to start a business during the war," she says. "We had so much difficulty in getting jars, tops and raw materials. I made the preparations myself."

She continues to travel to Europe three months a year, seeking formulas from dermatologists and scientists to incorporate into her line of skin preparations. Her products, 300 in all, are manufactured in the company's New York laboratory.

Today, her New York establishment, just two blocks from the site of the first, sees 300 to 500 patrons a day and has more than 100 employees. The Beverly Hills salon will accommodate 120 customers on a busy Saturday.

She says that men — chiefly executives, doctors and actors — now account for 30 percent of the business.

"A few years ago, I use to look out at the reception area and see only women. Today, I sometimes see only men," Kathryn Klinger says.



UNUSUAL PLAYGROUND: This U.S. attraction, called 'Sesame Place,' provides kids with a rope playground which is strung four stories high. Children can climb to their hearts content up to a peak and down again. Playground operators in Langhorne, Pennsylvania designed the area so that children cannot hurt themselves, even if they fall, and the exercise is beautiful and lots of fun.

Arab News welcomes readers' contributions, particularly of a local aspect. If interested, please contact Dave Kaiser at 653-4743 or 653-2911, Jeddah.

Bone china tableware introduced

By D.T. Moody
London Bureau

LONDON — An English country house flavor, in soft, unusual color tones, elegant shapes and an abundance of flowers is the dominant feature of the 1982 collections from the Wedgwood potteries now reaching the Middle East.

Nine designs which are available in Jeddah in increasing quantities present an extensive choice of fine bone china and earthenware. Fine bone china tableware becomes increasingly popular due to its unparalleled strength. Absolute whiteness and translucency are aesthetic qualities which add to the demand for this product.

Wedgwood recently introduced nine new bone china patterns, on a choice of 18th century shapes by Wedgwood and Coalport, another member of the same group unveils three long-established shapes.

The demand for ceramic oven-to-



NEW DESIGNS: These patterns all match the flowing lines of traditional Wedgwood shapes. 'Cavendish,' is an elegant pattern with a delicate border of shells and beads with cane yellow highlighted with fine lines of midnight blue and pure gold. 'Invitation,' center, has a spray of pink carnations with delicate green buds and stems. 'Sheldahl,' right, contrasts rich coffee bean brown with cane-on-lait and a soft white background.

مكتبة النهر



SCULPTURED TABLEWARE: Fine sculptured lines with white-on-white are featured in this setting which comes with clip-on stainless steel handles for tea and coffee pots. Johnson Brothers' 'Focus' design earthenware has a delicate visual appeal and is at the same time so durable that the manufacturer says it can be dishwasher or even frozen.

ableware also continued to escalate, and the wide choice of designs has been generously augmented for this year. Josiah Wedgwood perfected the world's first beautiful yet inexpensive tableware in 1763, a cream-colored fine earthenware named 'Queen's Ware' after Queen Charlotte to

whom he supplied tableware.

Queen's Ware has been in production ever since, and 'Williamshurst Iris' is a new pattern in the decorative arts style of Georgian England, for which the Queen's shapes which date from the same period.

German teenagers value their freedoms; more-so than their American counterparts

By Keith Hindley

LONDON. (LOS) — Modern German teenagers are far more democratic and liberal in their views than their parents were 35 years ago, according to a study of 1,000 German youngsters.

Gerda Lederer, a New York psychologist, concludes that a dramatic change in attitudes has taken place since the war. Comparison of the German results with an identical study she carried out in 1978 on American teenagers shows that young Americans are more susceptible to authoritarian views. Lederer believes there is little risk of neo-Nazi organizations gaining widespread support among modern German teenagers.

Western attitudes to young Germans have been colored since the war by the Donald McGranahan study made in 1945 which concluded that German teenagers displayed a remarkable degree of belief in authority and a willingness blindly to follow what was regarded as acceptable behavior. Later, smaller studies seemed to confirm these conclusions.

Gerda Lederer's first personal experience of German teenagers came when she worked as a guest teacher at a German high school in Hamburg.

"I was surprised to find German pupils much freer, casual and less disciplined than young Americans," she says. "I didn't welcome the pupils' attitude but was able to modify my teaching to cope with it. I became convinced that there had been a major shift in values and firmly believed that the pupils were actually far more democratic than even they themselves would admit."

Lederer's problem came when she returned to the United States and found that nobody would believe her. "I decided to get the evidence in black and white," she says.

The new study used a random sampling of teenagers from all backgrounds and all parts of Germany. The questionnaire used in her Americans study was adapted and bilingual

students carefully checked that the language in each case has as near identical meanings as possible. Such questionnaires are notorious for recording aspirations or parental standards rather than true attitudes, so carefully worded control questions were included to demonstrate that this had not happened.

A number of youngsters wrote comments on their answer sheets. Specially placed questions which could be regarded as stupid or even pointless — such as whether the people of one nation were better or worse than other nations listed — drew far more comment from the German group.

About 21 percent of German subjects refused to answer such questions whereas only 12 percent of Americans protested.

"This dramatic liberalization in the opinions of German youngsters is in line with my impressions from teaching them," says Lederer. "Unfortunately, this change has not become known outside Germany and is not being taken into account when developing a picture of modern Germany."

Dye recipes guarded

Intricate batik developed traditionally

MANILA (Depthnews) — *Tik* is a dot in Bahasa, and in traditional batik-making, the liquid wax flows from a wax-filled pen in little drops which resist the dye. In recent years, the dot has spread, and batik no longer means just yards of cotton or silk. A year ago, mannequins clad in winter wools and summer voiles sashayed down the catwalks of Paris and New York, London and Rome, wrapped in delicate designs of batik. Batik graced the Kuala Lumpur Hilton poolside during a recent fashion show, while wild colors and serene lines adorn Singapore's newest collection of "designer batik."

Batik on children's clothes, household accessories, shirts for men, soft jersey dresses, cushion covers, table linens and, in one Singapore shop, an impressive display of batik paintings from Indonesia.

For hundreds of years, batik has been in fashion in Southeast Asia. As far back as 2,000 years ago, archeologists have found that Egyptians, Persians, Chinese, Japanese and Indians wore batik. But it is the 700-year-old Indonesian batik tradition that first made its way around the world, through an era of colonialism and the Dutch East Indies and to Europe.

Today, the Philippines has a fledgling batik industry, among the traditional batik makers in the Muslim south and among rich entrepreneurs in the north. Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore all have a bustling batik industry. Last November, the Malaysian trade and

industry minister was worried enough of foreign competition to say that local batik makers would gradually "vanish" without government support.

But for many centuries, batik has been a part of the Indonesian islands, especially Java where it has been one with the wayang native dance drama, wall paintings, and gamelan, or musical ensemble. For the Javanese, it is an embodiment of ancient culture and philosophy.

Batik is essentially the art of the common man and the coat of arms of royalty. Until today, South Seas natives make *parang rusak* batiks. The *parang rusak* *barong* was traditionally reserved only for the ruling prince's ceremonial robes. It outshone all other batiks and commanded the most respect.

And no wonder. In the *Ceplok* free form design for royalty, for instance, squares, rhombs, circles and stars are actually intricate designs for flowers, buds, seeds and tendrils.

Chinese immigrants had an overwhelming influence on batik designs in the small coastal towns in northern Java, like Cirebon. Cirebon is famous for batik overflowing with clouds, rocks, garden and animals. Chinese porcelain pieces made their impact when native birds, dragons, phoenixes and flower designs appeared in Cirebon batik — in shades of pink, yellow and blue.

It was a striking departure from the blues and browns of central Java, where recipes for

basic dyes have been traditionally guarded in jealousy. While chemical dyes have now replaced mysterious and romantic concoctions, it is rumored that brown palm sugar, fermented cassava, various kinds of banana, and even shredded chicken meat were used to increase the dark brilliance of the indigo.

Never mind "designer batik," every Javanese today wears the right batik for the right occasion. A sick man is dressed in *grubing* (literally, "no sick") batik with fish scale patterns believed to ward off all illnesses. Bridal couples are dressed in *Silamukti*, or "Glory Unto You" batiks to ensure them of wedded bliss, while their parents are clad in *Trusmi Sri Kuncoro* which will cast goodwill and happiness during the day.

The most expensive batik is still the one hand-drawn with a wax pen. Called the *chanting*, with its bowl to hold heated wax, it has remained basically unchanged for at least 700 years. Because no two hand-drawn batiks are alike, and because they take 20 times longer to make, it is much more valued than the "chopped" variety, where a copper stamping block of a pattern is pressed into molten wax and then on the fabric.

From a *tik* to scarves, hats, handbags, ties, tablecloths, napkins, bedspreads, pillowcases, upholstery, draperies, airline and posh hotel decor. From Java's *dolangs*, or puppet-makers, to the world of haute couture.

Samurai in sequins draw fans' adoration

By Donald Kirk

TOKYO (ONS) — They squeal, they shout, they click their cameras and thrust autograph books toward the objects of their adoration. They are typical teenage fans but for one difference that never fails to startle bemused tourists gazing upon the scene on a narrow little street of shops and theaters between the venerable Imperial Hotel and Harumi Avenue, sweeping from the Ginza toward the spacious greenery of the moated Imperial Palace.

These fans, all girls, are ecstatic at the prospect of seeing not the latest pop or movie hero but other girls — the stars of the Takarazuka Theater.

It is a twice-daily occurrence, a happening that stops traffic and blocks the sidewalks as the leading ladies of Takarazuka leave the stage door, walk down an alley past elderly guards and gently, always smilingly, ease and nudge their way through the crowd.

A special glance from one of the stars, and a 14-year-old girl is likely to dissolve in giddy

tears and laughter. A few polite words, a squeeze of an outstretched hand — and one blessed with such queenly condescension can only blush and tremble and bite her lips to keep from swooning.

"They're not crazy," says Rei Asami, whose graceful long legs and short-cropped hair identify her as one of the "male" stars of a company that has remained all-female since its birth 67 years ago in an amusement park in Takarazuka, outside Osaka in western Japan.

"If a girl becomes a fan, she follows us for years. After she gets married and has children she brings them to the theater too. We are getting more and more popular."

With four troupes, Takarazuka draws more than a million paying customers every year, almost all of them female.

Named Star, Snow, Flower and Moon, the troupes provide almost endless entertainment in the form of original musical dramas and Western-style revues, glittering with elaborate sets and costumes ranging from traditional Japanese to Twentieth-Century American camp.

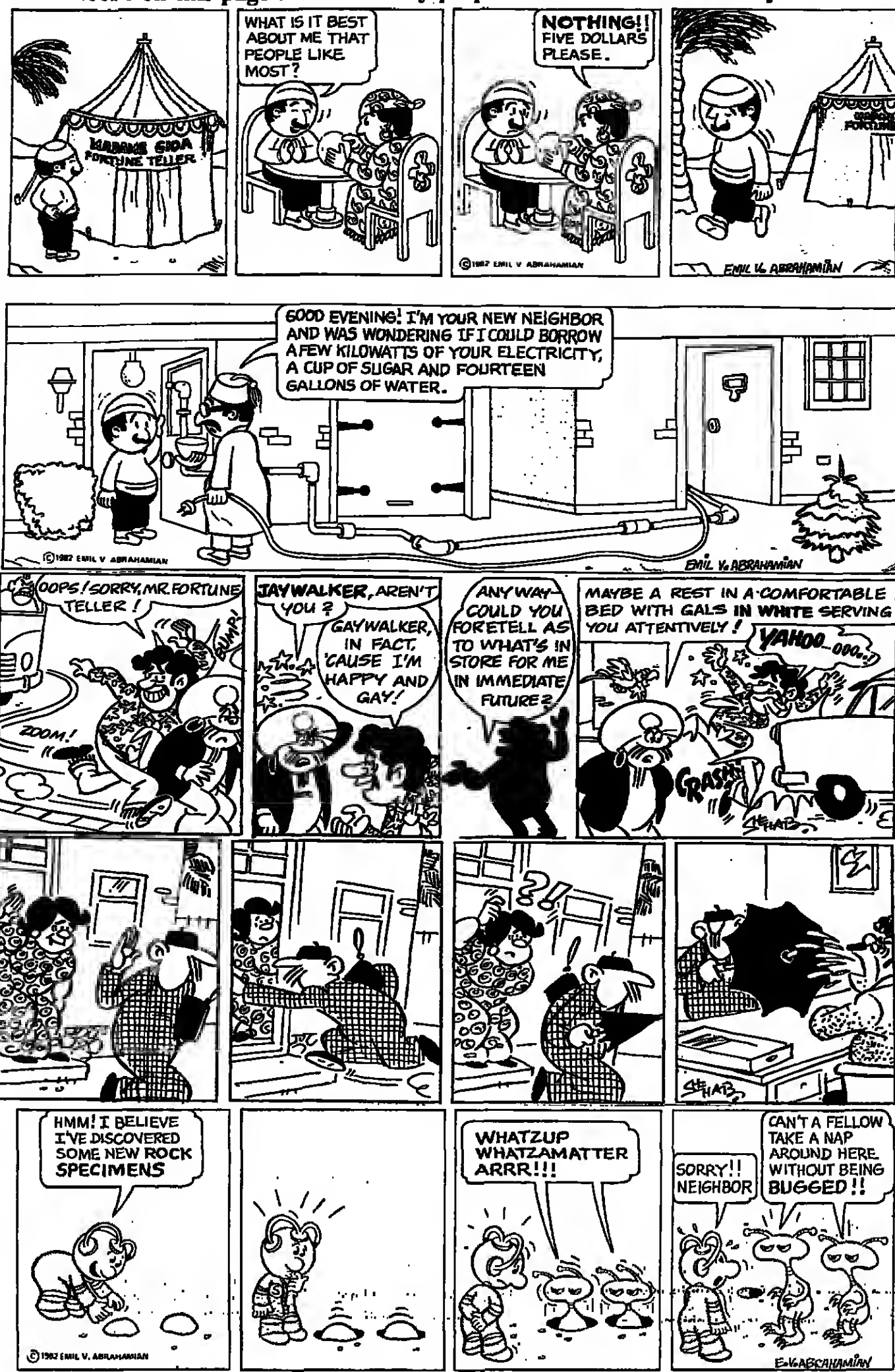
They are performed in Tokyo, Osaka and Takarazuka, still the training ground of the company's 400 performers.

"What makes Takarazuka different is we are trying to spin a fantasy," says Kurara Haruka, a "female" star. "We bring a dream. We give a romantic feeling."

"We've got to know how to play any kind of part," says Miya Setouchi, displaying her versatility in one of Takarazuka's typical productions — first a lugubrious "musical romance" replete with death and duplicity and then a "grand revue" with most of the songs transplanted from American musicals of anywhere from 10 to 50 years ago.

Cast as a samurai on a mission to the Spanish colonial port of Manila in the early Seventeenth Century, Miya waves a sword, strides and declaims with a degree of macho befitting her 15 years' experience in "male" roles. The show ends in a haze of steam, somehow quite convincingly representing waves, as Miya stands alone, triumphant, legs wide apart, arms skimbo, on the prow of a great sailing ship bound for Japan.

All cartoons on this page are exclusively prepared for Arab News' Friday edition.



LUCKY YOU SEEM TO BE IN REAL SENSE FOR, UNLIKE US, THE DREADED SERPENT HAS NO EARS TO HEAR IT!

arab news Calendar

SAUDI ARABIA	Bahrain Channel 55	KUWAIT Channel 2
8:30 Opening	6:00 George	11:00 King Fu
9:00 News	6:30 Daily's Bid	12:00 Cinema
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12:00 News	9:40 Upstairs Downstairs	10:15 International Zone
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In concerted action

3 Europe banks cut interest rate

FRANKFURT, March 18 (R) — The West German, Dutch and Swiss central banks Thursday announced coordinated cuts of half a percentage point in interest rates, furthering a trend toward cheaper borrowing in Western Europe.

The cuts came against a background of currency uncertainty. Spokesmen for the Dutch and Swiss banks confirmed there had been prior consultation between the three monetary authorities. The West German and Dutch cuts came almost simultaneously.

Although interest rates remain high in the United States, West Germany's central bank will Friday reduce its special Lombard rate, at which it lends to banks against collateral, to 9.5 from 10 percent. Bankers saw it as a response to declining inflation and the need to lower unemployment.

The Dutch bank cited the strength of the guilders and a decline in domestic interest rates as reasons for its move, but Amsterdam dealers said the Dutch and West German banks were also anxious to help the weaken-

ing French and Belgian francs and avoid a new realignment of the European Monetary System (EMS).

France, facing renewed speculative selling of its currency, has acted in the opposite direction by pushing its interest rates higher. Money lent on call was set in Paris Thursday at 17 percent after 15 percent Wednesday, reflecting a rise in the rate at which the Bank of France sells government securities.

The franc sank to a record low of 6.1850 to the dollar at Thursday's Paris fixing and has also been at record lows against the West German mark. This has raised fears of disruption of the European monetary system, in which Common Market currencies except sterling and the Greek drachma are aligned against each other with set fluctuation limits.

The Bundesbank, the West German central bank, said it was cutting its special Lombard rate despite continued high U.S. interest rates, which have kept the mark weak against the dollar. The special Lombard rate, intro-

duced in February of last year, now stands well below the peak of 12 percent reached last spring and summer.

Some major West German banks earlier this week cut their rates for consumer loans and overdrafts in anticipation of the central bank's move, while mortgage rates have gradually eased over the past few weeks.

British banks last week cut their base rates to 13 percent in the latest reduction from last October's 16 percent peak.

European governments are anxious to lower borrowing costs to help stimulate their economies out of recession, but there is concern about the direction of U.S. rates, which affect the dollar's exchange rate against other currencies.

A move toward lower U.S. prime rates was reversed on Tuesday when several major banks which had cut to 16 percent went back up to 16.5 percent because of fears of tighter policies to control growth in the money supply.

Centralization blamed for Soviet bloc woes

GENEVA, March 18 (R) — Managers in the Soviet bloc are falling behind the times, failing to keep up with economic trends and to keep down rising costs, according to a United Nations survey published in Geneva this week.

They are getting less work from the labor force and less output from their investments in new machinery, the survey says.

What they need, specialists at the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) here say, are the kind of decentralizing reforms that Hungary introduced in 1968 which allowed them more say in planning output, wages and sales.

The ECE, the only official East-West body studying economic trends in Europe, skirts the question of whether such reforms would be politically acceptable.

But it leaves no doubt in its 319-page survey that the centralized management common to most of the Soviet bloc must be loosened if these economies are to grow in the 1980s.

Eastern Europe actually registered negative growth last year after almost zero growth in 1980, while the Soviet economy grew by 3.2 percent last year, slightly slower than in 1980, it said.

This decline, part of a trend seen through the 1970s, can be blamed in large part on the "insufficient, partial and slow adjustment of economic management to changing domestic and international conditions," the survey said.

By contrast, it stressed that the reform-minded period of the late 1960s was "the most successful period of economic development of all East European countries and the Soviet Union."

"Management is the key in years to come," said ECE executive secretary Janes Stanovnik, commenting on the survey. "Unless we see changes in management, I see big

economic trouble," he told Reuters.

Another ECE expert said privately that real reforms of the management systems would inevitably put the whole idea of central planning in question. This happened in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and was stopped by the Warsaw pact invasion there, he said. Before martial law was declared in Poland last December, the Solidarity free trade union was on a similar path with its calls for more worker control over management.

The ECE expert said he was not aware if Moscow was ready for any real reforms now. Citing complaints made by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to his Communist Party's congress last year, the survey said most East bloc managers still focused on raising output without considering the quality of the final product.

They also often ignored world-wide trends such as rising energy costs and increasing scarcity of raw materials. One of the main management failures the survey highlights is the increasingly inefficient use of labor, a resource becoming steadily scarcer in the Soviet bloc now that the region's modest post-war baby boom has ended.

Labor productivity across the bloc grew by 4.6 percent a year in the 1976-1980 five-year plan period to 6.3 percent in the first half of the decade, the study showed.

In the Soviet Union, the rate for 1976-1980 was 3.1 percent — only half the growth registered in the previous plan.

Polish productivity growth slowed almost as much, to 4.3 percent annually after 7.6 percent in the 1971-1975 period. That may have been more than in the Soviet Union, but it was only 28 percent of the growth planned for the period.

Oil and gas workers in the Soviet Union, coalminers in Poland and both categories in Romania chalked up the worst results of all industries studied. Productivity growth in the Soviet fuel industry fell to 1.4 percent annually in the second half of the 1970s — a period of rising prices for Moscow's oil and natural gas — after 7.2 percent in 1971-1975.

Buckley fails to woo Britain

ROME, March 18 (AFP) — U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Security Assistance James Buckley has arrived here from London, on his apparently unsuccessful tour to urge additional economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

British officials listened earlier Wednesday "with sympathy and interest" to his arguments for tougher sanctions, but have reservations on that subject, foreign office spokesmen said in London.

In a day-long series of discussions, Buckley reviewed East-West economic relations, and in particular the problem of credits to Communist countries and security of energy sup-

Iran okays \$39b budget for 1982

BEIRUT, March 18 (AP) — Iran's parliament approved the budget of over \$39 billion for this fiscal year, the official Iran News Agency reported Thursday.

The budget bill, which was presented to the Majlis, or parliament, last January 24, was approved by a majority vote after several days of debate. The bill underwent some changes, the agency said.

The budget for the coming Iranian year beginning March 21, was put at 3,147,545 billion rials, which is about \$39 billion at the official rate of exchange.

Government spokesman Alpmad Tavakoli said after the cabinet approved the bill in January that the new budget involves a 10 percent deficit. At the time Tavakoli said \$5 billion of the new budget would be used to meet the costs of the 17-month-old ongoing war with Iraq.

Poland's important coal industry saw productivity fall to almost zero growth in the same period after expanding 5.1 percent a year in the first half of the decade.

In Romania, where a steady decline in domestic oil output finally made the country a net oil importer in 1979, the oil and coal industries slumped to 1.4 percent productivity growth after 5.1 percent in 1971-1975.

The survey said these drops in labor productivity were the main reasons behind rising costs — and maybe even the growing scarcity — of energy and other raw materials in the Soviet bloc.

Since the Soviet Union supplies most raw materials for the East Europeans, the fall in labor productivity in Moscow's fuel industry also contributed to declining economic growth rates in all the Communist economies, the survey concluded.

Judging the efficiency of managers' investment decisions is harder to express in numbers, but the survey said this too must have fallen since many 1976-1980 plan targets were missed. All Communist states had to invest more in those five years than they had planned, meaning they could not reach their growth targets within their planned budgets.

Much of this extra investment had to be financed by taking up credits abroad, boosting the area's Western debts to \$80.7 billion by the end of last year and putting the credit ratings of heavily indebted Poland and Romania into question.

One ECE expert said Western credits and East-West trade helped Communist managers bide their inefficiency problem through much of the 1970s. Imported Western technology easily boosted output even in factories where the sluggish oil management stayed in place, he said.

With the falling off in East-West trade — first because of the bloc's growing debts and more recently because of imposition of martial law in Poland — these problems are now resurfacing and should be more pressing than ever in the coming years, he said.

BRIEFS

TOKYO, (AFP) — Kawasaki Heavy Industries has produced what it claims is the world's biggest ship's screw. It is 11 meters (36 feet) in diameter, weighs 160 tons and cost \$1,600,000. To be fitted on a 208,000 ton ore carrier. The three-blade propeller changes directions easily and will save on fuel used by the vessel.

BUDAPEST, (AFP) — Hungarian exports to Latin America totaled \$68 million last year and imports from there were \$284 million between 1976 and 1981 exports rose 121 percent and imports 67 percent. These figures were issued by a returning trade mission which found there was good potential for increased business.

CAIRO, (AP) — Opium worth \$3 million was confiscated at Cairo Airport Wednesday, Police sources said. The sources said the opium smuggled aboard an Egyptian jet coming from New Delhi, India. The smuggler, an Egyptian, was arrested, the sources added.

NEW DELHI, (AP) — Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov and his entourage of 30 generals Wednesday visited the Bangalore-based Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), currently manufacturing Soviet-model MiG-23 jet fighters and British Jaguar supersonic aircraft.

PARIS, (AFP) — The current secretary-general of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Emile Van Lennep, has been confirmed in his post until September 1984, it was announced here Wednesday. Van Lennep, 67, was to have retired at the end of the month, having said in 1979 that he would resign half way through his third five-year term on office well-informed sources said.

LONDON, (AFP) — Sisal supplies from Tanzania were "extremely limited" at the end of last month following substantial exports earlier in the month, the London-based broker Wiggleworth says in its latest report. The report said the shortage applied particularly to higher grades of Sisal.

مكتبة الأخبار

Financial Roundup

Dollar rates rise unchecked

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, March 18 — The dollar continued to make strong headways against certain European currencies Thursday. The French franc, Belgian franc and Italian lire in particular came under heavy pressure with the French franc falling to 6.1710 at one stage from 6.1300 Wednesday. Rumors spread in the financial markets that these currencies were about to be devalued against the dollar and against the other EMS (European Monetary System) currencies.

In the money markets, Eurodollar deposit rates had mixed fortunes with sharp falls and rises recorded both in the London closing and New York Wednesday night markets. By Thursday however, Eurodollar deposit rates were more stable, taking the one-month rate to 15 1/16 — 15 3/16 percent — 1/4 percent below Wednesday peak levels. Statements by some leading U.S. economists, such as Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers, still predict U.S. interest rates surpassing previous peaks reached last year when rates touched 21 percent, but others do not seem so confident that rates will reach these levels as indicated by U.S. economist Dr. P. Tomesman.

In the bullion markets, gold and silver made a technical comeback with some moderate purchases driving gold prices up to \$318.20 in New York and \$321 in London on Thursday. This compares favorably with \$314 closing levels in London on Wednesday, but bullion dealers are still not yet assuring the market that bullion prices have reached a stable support level.

In the European exchanges on Thursday, the French franc was the center of attraction, as it lost more ground to the dollar in Paris. The franc opened at 6.1380, but some

active selling pushed rates down to 6.1750 levels before French central bank support stabilized the price. The Italian lire fell to a new low of 1,280.95/1,282.00 lire to the dollar in some sharp trading, as the Italian currency also came under speculative devaluation pressure.

In other currency news, the British pound was stable at 1.8085 levels due to sharp rises in overnight and short-term U.K. interest rates, and the German mark was also stable at 2.3720 levels when the German Lombard discount rate was not reduced. The Swiss franc was slightly firmer at 1.8850 levels Thursday compared to 1.8890 Wednesday.

In the local markets, spot rial/dollar rates opened at a surprisingly low level of 3.41 90-00 despite the dollar's strong performance in Europe. Local dealers attributed this to some dollar sales in the market as well as a low level of inter-bank activity with local banks taking a cautious attitude toward the dollar's recent gains. Commercial demand for other currencies, especially the French franc, was reported as being high as local importers took advantage of the franc's falls. In the money markets, rial rates notched up their first significant rises for the past week, taking the one-month JIBOR rate to 14 1/4 — 14 1/2 percent and the one-year rate to 14 — 14 1/4 percent. In the short dates, the week-fixed deposit also rose from 13 — 13 1/4 percent to 13 1/4 — 13 3/4 percent levels.

LONDON, (AP) — Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	323.25
Paris	331.90
Frankfurt	325.03
Zurich	320.50
Hong Kong	324.35

U.S. rejects draft on sea law

UNITED NATIONS, March 18 (AP) — The United States has told delegates working here on a general sea-law treaty that the U.S. Senate would not consent to U.S. ratification of the proposed treaty in its present form.

U.S. delegate Leigh S. Ratner gave that as one reason the United States was proposing amendments to the sea-bed mining provisions of the draft treaty already negotiated in the eight-year-old U.N. conference on the law of the sea. He said a second reason was that the draft "was found to be inadequate."

Ratner spoke last Thursday in introducing the amendments at a private meeting of the committee within the conference that deals with international sea-bed provisions of the draft treaty. The United States' U.N. mission made his speech public Wednesday.

"It became clear," he told the committee, "that it would not be possible for the present draft convention to enjoy sufficient support for our Senate to give its advice and consent to ratification."

The U.S. government could not ratify the treaty without the Senate's advice and con-

sent. Most members of the U.S. Senate now are Republicans like President Ronald Reagan. In 1980, when the United States seemed ready to agree to the draft treaty, most of them were Democrats like Jimmy Carter, then president.

Ratner said the United States would have preferred to discuss its positions on the basis of a "somewhat more flexible approach" such as the so-called "approaches paper" it had circulated here Feb. 24 meetings preliminary to the latest conference session.

He said it prepared its amendments only because leading delegates in the Third World countries' so-called Group of 77 and others had asked for them and had in fact insisted "that it would not be possible to address United States concerns unless we produce a book of amendments."

One reason Third World delegates cited in requesting the amendments was that the "approaches paper" was not specific, since in many a case it offered more than one alternative to the existing language in a particular treaty provision.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Eastern Province Education Dept.	Maintenance of five French style (Group D) pre-fab schools in Asha	—	200	30.3.1982
Northern Province Municipal and	Asphalting, side-walks and lighting for Al-Qaryat's streets for 1401/1402 (first phases);	—	1,500	20.3.1982
" "	Building and annex and re-arranging the site of Al-Qaryat's water reservoir	—	100	20.3.1982

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS
ON 23RD JAMAD AL AWWAL 1402/18TH
MARCH 1982

1. SHIPS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
3.	Nawaf	Najd	Contrs/Gen.	17.3.82
4.	Konkar Naraua	A.E.T.	Contrs/Timber/Gen.	17.3.82
5.	Brothar Star	Bamaodah	Begged Barley	9.3.82
6.	Aegic Lyric	Bamaodah	Begged Barley	10.3.82
7.	Aqua Marina	Bamaodah	Begged Sugar	12.3.82
8.	Apollon	S.S.M.S.C.	Asbestos/Timber/Gen.	15.3.82
9.	Primorje	Attar	Timber	16.3.82
10.	Panormos	Gulf	Timber/K.Papap	15.3.82
11.	Char Ho	Abdallah	Contrs/Gen.	14.3.82
12.	Anangel Diligance	Baghdadi	Bagged Barley	8.3.82
14.	Harolnaa	A.E.T.	Contrs/Gen.	16.3.82
17.	Shalhoub 1	O.C.E.	Ganatal	15.3.82
10 nia Carrier	Rolaco	Bulk Cement		9.3.82
20.	Asia No. 15	S.F.T.C.	Contrs/Steel/Timber	10.3.82
21.	Ibn Bajjah	Kanoo	cem./H. Lifts/Gen.	18.3.82
22.	Pacolos	Alsebah	Bagged Barley	13.3.82
23.	Atalaya	Gulf	Cement/Gen./Timber	12.3.82
24.	Char Yeung	Abdallah	Contrs/Steel/Gen.	13.3.82
25.	Unfly	Alsaada	Gen./Contrs/Coffea	16.3.82
26.	Dolly Skou	Kenoo	Rice/Flour/Contr/Veh.	15.3.82
27.	Saudi Luck	M.E.S.A.	Maize	3.3.82
28.	Brazilian Reefer	O.C.E.	Fruits	14.3.82
29.	Yamato Reefer	O.C.E.	Reefer	15.3.82
31.	Ecuadorian Reefer	Stat	Fruits	13.3.82

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS
OF 23.5.1402/18.3.1982 CHANGES FOR
THE PAST 24 HOURS

1.	Univiers Clipper	Gosaibi	—Barley In Bags	11.3.82
2.	Maldiva Nobla	Gosaibi	Barley In Bags	12.3.82
3.	Fort Walsh (2nd call)	Alsaada	General	15.3.82
4.	Anameria	Alsaada	General	15.3.82
5.	Mumtaz	UEP	Gen./Bagged Barley	18.3.82
6.	Saudi Crown	Orri	General	18.3.82
7.	Kota Ratu	S.E.A.	Bagged Barley	17.3.82
8.	Olympus	Orri	Steel	15.3.82
9.	Strathalgin	Kanoo	Gan./Contrs.	13.3.82
10.	Amritriti	S.M.C.	Ganatal	17.3.82
11.	Hongkong Island	UEP	General/Contrs.	11.3.82
12.	Maldiva Progress	Orri	General	12.3.82
13.	Hildeford	O.C.E.	Frozen Cargo	16.3.82
14.	Koukoumareis-K	H. Spaed	Bagged Barley	4.3.82
15.	Moreton Bay	Kanoo	Containers	18.3.82
16.	Neckar Express	Aliraza	Containers	17.3.82
17.	Hallenie Valor	Gulf	RORO/Contrs.	17.3.82
18.	Singa Satu	A.E.T.	Cars	17.3.82
19.	Well Runner	Gosaibi	Bagged Barley	15.3.82
20.	Zinnia	S.E.A.	Bagged Barley	17.3.82

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STRATHERROL	OCL	22-3-82	Dammam
VILLE D'ANVERS	N.C.H.P	19-3-82	Dammam
ROYAL SAPPHIRE	SHOWA	20-3-82	Dammam
HOEGH CLIPPER	HOEGH	15-3-82	Jubail
AMBER	MORLA D.K. SHIP CRAFT	19-3-82	Jubail

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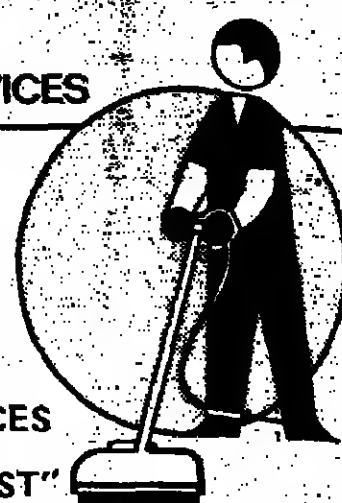
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PAGE 12

International

الجمعة ٢٤ جمادى الأولى ١٤٠٢ هـ

After election rally

Rioting breaks out in Indonesia

JAKARTA, March 18 (Agencies) — Police and troops battled thousands of stone-throwing youths in Jakarta Thursday after an election rally organized by Indonesia's ruling Golkar Party turned into rioting and arson.

Eyewitnesses said fighting began as a crowd estimated at 10,000 in the central Banteng Square listened to a pop singer in advance of political speeches. Youths burnt down a temporary platform from which Information Minister Ali Murtopo was due to address the rally and several vehicles were also set ablaze.

A thick pall of black smoke could be seen from several kilometers away. There was no official word of casualties but foreign guests on the rooftop of a nearby hotel saw several dozen bleeding and unconscious people being removed from the scene.

It was not clear what sparked the rioting, but various factions, some shouting slogans of the opposition Muslim PPP party, were among those who attacked security forces at the rally. A ruling party official accused PPP supporters of organizing the violence.

As dusk fell reports were coming in of disturbances in other parts of the city with

youths shouting Islamic slogans at the forefront of the violence. Eyewitnesses said the main body of rioters was broken up after several hours of fighting when troops in armored cars drove into the crowd firing tear gas.

President Suharto's Golkar Party is expected to score an overwhelming victory in elections for a new national parliament on May 4. At least a dozen small fires were visible Thursday night in areas north of Banteng Square but most streets leading to the area had been sealed off by troops.

An eyewitness in the heavily-populated Senen shopping area, scene of bloody anti-Chinese riots in 1974, said some shops had been looted and about a dozen vehicles had been set ablaze in the main street. Soldiers in combat gear and armored cars had flooded into the area which was tense but quiet. A fire department spokesman said several vehicles had also been set ablaze in the nearby Pasar Baru market area.

A Golkar statement Thursday night said the governor of Jakarta had asked for the rally to be postponed because "small groups of people had managed to create disturbances."

While Indonesia's economy is buoyant if not booming, food production is at an all-time high and President Suharto's grip on the reins of power is stronger than ever. The already weak opposition parties, the PPP (United Development Party), and the tiny nationalist Democratic Party (PDI), have suffered through internal rifts.

The officially-sanctioned 45-day campaigning period, which began last Monday, has so far been quiet. Riots have in the past broken out for bizarre and apparently trivial reasons. They often escalate into attacks on business establishments owned by the prosperous ethnic Chinese minority.

Thursday's riot was not reported by government-controlled radio or television, but political commentators said the authorities would treat it seriously and make every effort to ensure it was not repeated.

The campaign for the May 4 parliamentary elections opened Monday, with 360 seats at stake across the country. Another 100 seats are filled by appointed military officers.

The Golkar Party is expected to meet little opposition in Indonesia's fourth general elections since it gained independence 37 years ago. However, in previous elections held in 1977 the PPP upset the ruling party in Jakarta, and Golkar leaders are determined to win back the city. Golkar is an acronym for Goleongan Karya, or "functional groups." It is a pro-government mix of civil servants, lawyers, teachers and trade union leaders.

In addition to the 460 elected and appointed members of the House of Representatives, another 460 provincial and district officials comprise the People's Consultative Assembly, the country's highest authority.

In an unrelated development, a 32-year-old Muslim leader found guilty of "subversive" activities and condemned to death by the Jakarta district court last Saturday informed the court Thursday that he will appeal the verdict.

Imran Bin Muhammad Zein was convicted of attempting to overthrow the Indonesian government. Imran was arrested in April last year on charges of masterminding an attack on a police station in West Java in which three policemen were killed and in directing the hijacking of an Indonesian domestic airliner to Bangkok last March.

20 years after Evian Treaty

France-Algeria relations sour

PARIS, March 18 (AFP) — Twenty years after the signing of the Treaty of Evian (March 19, 1962) which ended the eight-year-long Franco-Algerian War, passions are still inflamed on both sides.

Proof of this was seen earlier this year when a cabinet minister suggested that March 19 should be made a "national date" to be remembered in French history, but violent press criticisms soon ended this idea.

A bid by Algeria to claim the historical archives covering French colonial rule in Algeria (1830-1962) was bitterly contested here and was finally abandoned. Many French people cannot forget and forgive what was after all a bitter conflict in which the final casualty total is still contested by both sides, and perhaps will never be really known.

The French claim that their losses were 25,000 soldiers and 5,000 European civilians killed, and the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) has always claimed that one million Algerians, or one-tenth of the then population, gave their lives in the fight for independence.

The Treaty of Evian, named after the little French town on the Lake of Geneva, was only concluded after weeks of secret talks which ended France's last colonial

war. It included not only a ceasefire, but also the granting by France of independence to Algeria.

One of the main French negotiators, Louis Joxe, 81, said Thursday: "We obtained the safeguard of French interests in Algeria and guarantees for the safety of French citizens as well as their education and their religious and cultural life." Then he added: "We never thought that the French in Algeria would pick up and leave."

In fact, a wave of panic swept over the French community of one million "Pieds Noirs" as they were known when they heard about the Evian Treaty, and by the time that independence was proclaimed, only an estimated 30,000 remained.

They poured into France, and carried their bitterness with them. A hard core of pro-Algerian French, blaming President Charles de Gaulle for "losing" Algeria, tried unsuccessfully to assassinate him half a dozen times. The bitterness of many "Pieds Noirs" survives today.

But Franco-Algerian state-to-state relations, while going through some difficult moments, are considered to be on the mend since the visit to Algiers last November of President Francois Mitterrand.

Poles said organizing resistance

WARSAW, March 18 (R) — Poland's military rulers Thursday accused opponents of organizing an armed resistance movement which they said was involved in killing a policeman, assaulting soldiers and stealing arms.

The charges by the military prosecutor's office, published in the army newspaper *Zolnierz Wolnosci*, were the most explicit reference to armed opposition since the military takeover three months ago.

The office said some of the one persons being investigated in connection with the murder last month of police sergeant Zdzislaw Karos were suspected of belonging to what it described as a criminal armed organization called "The Armed Forces of Underground Poland."

"They are also suspected of two assaults on soldiers and of stealing guns, as well as killing the policeman," the military prosecutor's statement said. The military authorities have referred before to an upsurge in terrorism but not to any specific group.

The suspended Solidarity free trade union has repeatedly urged Poles against violent resistance, which Communist hardliners could exploit to justify martial law. The statement indicated no let-up in the crackdown under which more than 400 persons have been jailed for union and opposition activity and 4,000 others are interned without trial.

The office said that in the last week, military prosecutors launched summary investigation proceedings against 100 persons and that another 103 persons were indicted by military courts. A total of 43 persons were sentenced, it said.

The military launched a new blast against the West in *Zolnierz Wolnosci* which said that communism and capitalism were engaged in "total ideological confrontation." "Currently we are witnessing the sharpest ideological and propaganda confrontation since the time of the Cold War," the daily said in reference to the outcry in the West and sanctions against the Soviet bloc because of martial law in Poland.

Referring to current Soviet, East German and Polish military exercises in northern Poland, the paper said the Warsaw Pact states were constantly strengthening their protective shield.

There were still doubts, meanwhile, about whether detained Solidarity leader Lech Walesa will be allowed home for the naming ceremony on Sunday of his baby daughter in Gdansk. "They have either refused or approved my request," Mrs. Danuta Walesa said in a telephone interview. "I am still waiting for a reply. But I am rather pessimistic," she said in reference to her personal appeal to martial law leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski for her husband's temporary release.

The authorities have closely guarded their intentions about whether or not they will release Walesa for the ceremony, but the tone and content of the military prosecutor's statement indicated that they were in no mood for concessions.

It said those jailed last week included Boguslaw Rejment who was given six years for producing opposition leaflets in a prison in Zielona Gora, Julian Gromkowski who was given four and a half years for a similar offense in August. A married couple were given three years for slandering state authorities. Jozef Gacyn, 34, was jailed for three and a half years for illegal possession of a hunting gun and ammunition, it said.

From page one

Islamic councils but he continued to wallow in his hereticism and deviation, which convinced us that he is an atheist and a deviant. "The council affirms that the man is an infidel and a deviant who also misleads others in addition to being unjust, despotic and criminal by attacking other Muslims and accusing them falsely of charges which cannot be made by a self-respecting man with a sound mind and any vestiges of humanity."

The statement was signed by: Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan, the session's president; Abdullah Khayyat, Abdul Aziz ibn Saleh, Abdullah ibn Muhammad ibn Humaid, Sulaiman ibn Ubaid, Abdul Razzaq Affi, Rashid ibn Khunain, Muhammad ibn Jubair, Ibrahim ibn Muhammad Al-Sheikh, Abdullah ibn Ghudayyan, Saleh ibn Aun, Abdul Majid Hassan, Abdullah ibn Qaoud, Abdullah ibn Mana and Saleh ibn Luhaidan.

In Italian court

Dozier faces kidnappers

VERONA, March 18 (Agencies) — The U.S. general kidnapped in Italy by the Red Brigades Thursday faced his alleged captors for the first time since police found him in a hideout in Padua east of here in January.

The confrontation came during the fifth day of the trial of 17 suspected members of the Italian terrorist group, Gen. James Dozier, an officer in NATO's European command, was smiling and appeared relaxed when he arrived at the court in a military vehicle and in uniform.

The general, who rejoined his functions two weeks ago, gave a detailed account of the kidnapping from his home in Verona Dec. 1 and of his detention.

The accused held in two cages in the court-room, followed his evidence in silence, pressed forward against the bars in order not to miss a word. There was none of the disorder which marked the previous hearing.

Gen. Dozier, speaking in English, said his kidnappers burst into his home, pointing their guns at his wife Judith and knocking him semi-conscious with a blow to the head.

Dozier said his bearing had suffered permanent damage as a result of mistreatment during his 42-day imprisonment by the Brigades. The general said he had been struck on the right ear when two Red Brigades kidnappers disguised as plumbers seized him from his home and he had later been forced to listen to loud, non-stop rock music through earphones.

Doctors at the Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington who examined him after his release discovered a deterioration in his hearing and attributed it to these two factors, the general told Verona Assize Court judges. Gen. Dozier, 50, was the first witness to be examined in the summary trial of 17 alleged Red Brigades.

Battle for votes raging in France

PARIS, March 18 (AFP) — Both the right and left were locked in a fierce battle for votes in the second round of the partial cantonal local government elections next Sunday, with the ruling Socialist-Communist-radical coalition angrily denying that it suffered a "setback" in last Sunday's first round.

The presidency went to the unusual length Thursday morning of issuing a denial of reports in the newspapers claiming that President Francois Mitterrand, at Wednesday's routine weekly cabinet meeting, told his ministers the left had suffered a "setback". The communiqué insisted: "The newspapers are merely expressing their own opinions."

The Gaullists (RPR) led by former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, and the Republicans (UDF), led by former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, recovered from their disastrous showing in the presidential and parliamentary elections last year, when they were overwhelmed by a Socialist landslide.

The right won 49.9 percent of the votes against 48.6 for the leftist socialist-Communist-radical coalition, a razor-thin lead but enough to show that the opposition in these local elections, concerning 19 million of France's 35 million voters, were in the majority. Premier Pierre Mauroy has publicly admitted that "the left did not mobilize its forces as well as the right," and is personally intervening in his party's get-the-vote drive.

It is unusual for a French premier to campaign in cantonal elections, which in the past have binged on purely local interests and have not been regarded as political battlefields. But the 1982 cantonals are the first test of public opinion since Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand became president last May, and have suddenly turned into a litmus test of opinion.

In addition, the Gaullists and Republicans are anxious to show that they are an united force against the left, after their calamitous split last year.

Meanwhile, analysts believe that one of the reasons that the left lost votes last Sunday was because of the slump in support for the Communist Party—just under 16 percent, or half its total in the proud days of the sixties. Mauroy has urged voters "who voted for a change last year" to vote for the left again Sunday.

Critics say that Mauroy might be making a major mistake in personally intervening in this way, as he is risking the credibility of his government in the event the first round results are confirmed Sunday. The RPR and UDF have called on voters to "confirm your support for us and refuse to give the Socialist-Communist administration the support it is seeking."

The cantonals are being held for 2,000 municipal council seats at regional government level.

Assam government resigns

NEW DELHI, March 18 (AFP) — The government in the troubled northeastern state of Assam resigned Thursday after only 65 days in office just before it was to have faced an opposition-sponsored no-confidence motion in the legislative assembly, the Press Trust of India reported.

This is the second state government to fall in India in two days. The government in the southern state of Kerala resigned Wednesday in similar circumstances amid a political crisis in the ruling alliance following the sudden defection of a legislator. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress Party was the leading partner in that alliance.

In a New Delhi report, PTI meanwhile said Mrs. Gandhi's federal government was meeting late Thursday to consider the future course of action in Assam in the wake of the latest developments.

The outgoing Assam government, controlled by Mrs. Gandhi's party, is the fourth administration to fall in the agitation-torn northeastern state since the present assembly was elected in 1978 for a normal five-year

term. The previous Assam government was also controlled by the Congress Party while the first two had been in the hands of opposition parties.

The Assamese have been agitating for the deportation of "illegal" immigrants from Bangladesh in the northeastern frontier state for the past three years. But political instability there has more to do with inter-party rivalries, intra-party dissensions and other related factors.

PTI reports said the resignation of the Assam government, headed by the Congress Party's Keshab Chandra Gogoi, was announced in the legislative assembly by its speaker (presiding officer) Chand Muhammad as soon as it assembled Thursday morning in Gauhati, the Assamese capital.

PTI quoted Gogoi as saying that he had, while submitting his resignation, urged state Governor Prakash Mehrotra to dissolve the assembly to pave the way for fresh elections. The governor reportedly accepted the resignation and asked Gogoi to stay in office until alternative arrangements were made.

India resents IAEA aide's remark

NEW DELHI, March 18 (AFP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi informed parliament Thursday that India had protested to the director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) over his remarks in an interview on India's "unwillingness" to sign the non-proliferation treaty.

She said the protest was made through an aide memoire presented to the IAEA director-general in Vienna by the Indian ambassador.

Answering a question in the upper house, Mrs. Gandhi, who is also in charge of India's atomic energy program, said that her government took a very serious view of the statement that India and some other countries were "unwilling" to sign the treaty and that they "either have or are building (atomic) facilities that they refuse to submit to agency inspection."

Mrs. Gandhi recalled that the Indian government had reiterated on many occasions that it would not sign the treaty as it considered it to be "highly discriminatory and unequal."

Meanwhile, answering a separate question, Mrs. Gandhi said the government was fully prepared to ensure the continued operation of the Tarapur atomic power plant, near Bombay, irrespective of further fuel supplies by the United States under the 1963 contract. The U.S. administration has reportedly expressed its inability to continue the fuel supplies and suggested abrogation of the treaty.

Mrs. Gandhi said there had been feelers from other sources than the United States, including some private parties, offering to supply enriched uranium to the plant. But the

matter had not been pursued further, as India could not obtain fuel for Tarapur from any other source except the United States as long as the agreement with the latter was in force, she said.

Junior science and technology minister C.P.N. Singh said, replying to another question, that additional nuclear power capacity of 690 megawatts was planned to be built during the current five-year national development plan, which is now on its second year.

GLOBAL WEATHER

	Min.		Max			Min.		Max.		
	C	F	C	F		C	F	C	F	
Amsterdam	3	37	10	50	cloudy	Mexico City	13	55	29	84
Athens	8	46	17	63	clear	Miami	24	76	27	81
Bahrain	19	66	23	73	cloudy	Montreal	-2	28	6	43
Bangkok	28	82	34	93	clear	Moscow	-4	25	4	39
Beirut	8	46	15	54	rain	New Delhi	16	60	27	81
Berlin	0	32	9	48	cloudy	New York	4	39	3	38
Brussels	1	34	7	44	clear	Nicosia	4	49	17	63
Buenos Aires	15	59	26	80	rain	Oaxaca	2	36	3	37
Calcutta	11	52	22	72	cloudy	Paris	3	37	12	54
Caracas	16	60	27	80	cloudy	Rio de Janeiro	22	72	35	95
Chicago	0	32	9	47	rain	Rome	0	32	14	57
Copenhagen	2	36	7	45	clear	San Francisco	6	44	10	51
Dublin	3	37	10	50	rain	Seoul	2	34	4	39
Durham	1	34	8	46	cloudy	Singapore	24	75	31	88
Ganeya	3	37	7	45	rain	Stockholm	1	34	4	39
Helsinki	0	32	5	41	clear	Sydney	20	68	22	72
Hong Kong	20	68	24	75	clear	Taipei	18	64	25	77
Kuala Lumpur	22	72	33	91	rain	Tokyo	6	43	15	59
London	3	37	7	45	cloudy	Toronto	1	34	4	39
Los Angeles	15	49	14	57	cloudy	Vancouver	0	32	9	48
Madrid	6	43	17	63	clear	Vienna	2	36	12	54
Manila	21	70	36	97	clear					

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